Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year. The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.

WEEKLY PEOPLE

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.
Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

VOL. XVIII., NO. 8. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1908. PRICE TWO CENTS ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

DIGEST OF EVENTS

CAREFUL ATTENTION AND CONSIDERATION GIVEN THESE.

Shrinkage of Birth Rate in France—How Something Is Made out of Nothing in Panama—The "Opportunities" of Capitalism—"Drinking" as a Cause of Accidents—Why Politicians Shield Defaulters.

Before leaving the United States, which she had been touring with her husband, the Marchioness of Headfort expressed her approbation of "international marriages." The distinguished visitor's reasons were cogent. "The Americans have so many millions that they can easily spare them"; and "the Americans work so hard and are so rich that it is quite time for these workers to relax a bit," and loll in the sunshine of European nobility. What a keen sight the Marchioness possesses. A peep at the country enabled the lady to discover "rich American workers."

The French birth-rate has taken another drop, this time to the extent of 33,000 in the last year. The cause for the dwindling number of births in France is avowedly the shortage of wealth in the vast majority of families. Yet Socialism, which would remove this impediment by making wealth plentiful to all, is denounced as the "breaker-up of the family."

The "Pinar Del Rio Company, under deed of trust to the Trust Company of Cuba," which is fishing for investment suckers here, should overhaul its advertising. On page 16 of its gorgeous 44-page illustrated booklet appears the statement: "The wages paid for skilled labor is as good or better than the price paid in the United States, because the demand for such labor is far in excess of the supply." A foolish statement to make to investors—the higher the wages, the less the profits. Flies are not caught with vinegar, nor investors with such bait.

The most important question affecting the Canal Zone is now discovered to be, not any problem in engineering, but the "determination of the titles of individual occupants of lands in the Zone and "THE VALUATION OF LANDS APPROPRIATED FOR CANAL USES." The Panama dispatches do not mention the names of the Republican and Democratic patriots who bought those lands for a song, and are now patriotically ready to sell them to the United States for independent fortunes—and thus are anxious to furnish a fresh illustration of the miraculous, aye, God-like power of Capitalism to make something out of nothing.

It is frankly admitted that Cashier William Montgomery of the Allegheny National Bank of Pittsburg, who is alleged to have robbed the bank of $750,000, will have the protection of powers "high in State and National politics" to keep him from prison. In little more than three years there have been stolen by employes of banks in Pittsburg almost $5,000,000. What if these gentlemen were to "peach"! No wonder dignitaries "high in State and National politics" will seek to screen them.

Things must be going rapidly to the dogs in the homes of our capitalist "Pillars of the Sanctity of the Family." What must be the position held by the mothers in those families if the Federal Senator from Nebraska, Burkett, finds it necessary to introduce a bill to set aside a day—May 10 is suggested—as "Mother's Day," providing that each official and employee of the Senate shall wear on that day "a white flower in honor of his mother"! To honor one's mother by law! Truly a tell-tale idea from the childless fathers and mothers of our ruling class.

There must be a veritable prairie fire that is driving clergymen from cover. From the pulpits of all denominations comes the cry that the Labor Movement is assuming "gigantic proportions," that it is the "greatest movement of all ages"; one pulpit, the Harlem Presbyterian Church, pronounces the Movement "almost a new religion"; and from all denominations—from the Modernists in the Roman Catholic, to the Episcopalians, Baptists and what nots—the cry goes up that, if the Church does not adapt itself to the New Era, it "will have no part in the Movement."—Altogether a valuable admission of the philosophical principle that "man makes his religion, not religion man," and that the organized Church, which has bitterly fought the Movement and still fights it, is economically, sociologically and morally wrong, Socialism right.

"Came to New York from St. Catherines, Ont., to study for opera, and finally drifted to the Bowery for lack of funds," is the sad story of Carroll Terry, a music hall singer, mixed up in a recent shooting affray. Miss Terry's story is but one of hundreds that never come to light, of ambition, art, and genius nipped in the bud by adverse circumstances, by poverty and want. And capitalism holds itself up as the Giver of Opportunities! As well might the Hindoo Juggernaut hold his god-ship up as the Giver of Life!

Like father, like child. Mrs. Longworth, Theodore Roosevelt's daughter, being at a loss for an amusement in the Executive Gallery of the House of Representatives, and finding a tack there, carefully deposited it, "with mathematical precision," says the Washington "Times" of the 11th instant, on a seat in the public Gallery. The sight of the elderly gentleman who sat down on the tack and then jumped up "with all the force of a bullet discharged from a modern rifle," gave great pleasure to the daughter of the worthy who declared nothing was so fascinating to him as a "man hunt." Roosevelt should be renominated President—he is the incarnation of capitalist bumptiousness and brutality.

Addressing the Conference of Governors at the White House on the 13th instant, the President said: "It is my intention to continue the Inland Waterways Commission and make it permanent whether Congress makes an appropriation for its expenses or not"; and the statement was vigorously cheered by the assembled Governors. But is not such a thing as keeping a Commission in existence against the will of Congress unconstitutional? "To hell with the Constitution!" said Sherman Bell's lieutenant. "To hell with the Constitution!" echoes the President. "To hell with the Constitution!" applaud the enthusiastic Governors;— and to hell she is going fast.

Roosevelt says he is "eager for prosperity." Is this another hint for Manifest Destiny to pick him up in her strong arms, and, on the end of his spear-that-knows-no-brother deposit him back in the White House for four years more? In the interest of a speedy concentration of capitalism to a lanceable head, let us hope so.

The motto most conspicuous in the Socialist party national convention hall at Chicago is: "The Way to Solve a Problem Is to Dodge It." That motto is graven on the foreheads of the leaders and breathed out at every pore. These "representatives" of a great historic movement are but multiplied instances of the Scotch minister the Edinburgh "Socialist" tells of, who, coming across a particularly knotty passage in the Bible, said: "We must look this difficulty squarely in the face—and pass on."

"Drinking" is the name that the H. C. Frick Coke Company gives to the Company's neglect of life in forcing its employees to work in unsafe places. The Company, after calling their own culpable neglect "drinking," impute the "drinking" to their employees and thus, by a literary sleight of hand, make the employees bear the blame for the accidents that mutilate, and often even kill them. If "drinking" were the cause of accident, not a capitalist in the land but would be hobbling on one leg, or have but one arm, or be otherwise disfigured.

Upon the heels of the announcement that an Ohio Socialist party organization was to hire the Countess of Warwick for a stumping tour during this year's campaign, followed the announcement that the Republicans of the same State would have for one of their spellbinders Mrs. Longworth, the President's daughter, the interesting personality who has since displayed her wit by setting up a tack on a seat in the public gallery of the House of Representatives "with mathematical accuracy" and enjoying "intensely" the pangs that her joke threw an elderly gentleman into. And now comes the news from Omaha that Mrs. Leavitt, Bryan's daughter, will take the stump if he is the nominee of the Democratic party for President. The distinction belongs to the Socialist party for setting the pace of freakishness in the pending vote-catching circus that politiciandom is to treat the workers to.

Capitalism "builds up industry," does it? "By its intercorrelated processes develops natural resources to the summit of their efficacy, and swells production to proportions unattained and unattainable by any system the world has ever known or ever will know," you say? The devil you say! How about the "over 1,000,000" Alabama cotton farmers, who are plowing up acres of their already planted cotton fields, thus destroying possible clothing for thousands, and wasting labor to annihilate labor—all as "an insurance against an excessive crop"?

"The Army," declared Gen. Frederick Dent Grant complacently at the annual dinner of the Founders, "the Army is an instrument to get you out of trouble when statesmen and diplomats get you in." "Statesmen and diplomats" will be the undoubted retort of the Rep-Dem politicians, "are institutions to get you out of trouble and negotiate peace when the push of the gentlemen of the sword has succeeded to get you into a pickle." And both sets are right. Each is there to throw work into the other's way, lest the people discover they are both harmful luxuries that should be done away with.

"One of the great social events" of the 1896 Philadelphia season has now reached the point either publicly or secretly reached by all such "great social events of the seasons." Mrs. Sophie Thomas Remington, whose pompous wedding was celebrated in Philadelphia in 1896, is now suing her husband Arthur Hart Remington for divorce. It goes without saying that the Remingtons are violent denouncers of Socialism as a "family corrupter."

A man may be wholly wrong and yet wholly sincere, and believe in himself. But who will suspect Felix Adler—the cloaker of capitalist iniquity with ethical lectures—to really believe that he is the carrier of a message to Europe for the "improvement and regeneration of the human race," as he expressed himself when getting ready to go to Europe to fill the Roosevelt professorship at the Berlin University?

LONG LIVE THE FANATICS!

A Mr. Edward Stern—a gentleman to fame, tho', perhaps, not to fortune unknown — appears in the Philadelphia "North American," under that paper's pontifical benediction, with a letter in which "fanatics" are "flayed."

Of course, the "fanatics" are the Socialists.

If a non-Socialist says: "Capitalist and Workmen are brothers!" and the Socialist asks—"Is the potato bug a brother of the potato?" — "Fanatic!" is the prompt reply.

If a non-Socialist declares: "Prosperity is blessing the people," and the Socialist inquires whether by "the people" is meant the small percentage of capitalists? — "Fanatic!" is howled at him.

If a non-Socialist announces that "without the capitalist the workers would starve," and the Socialist suggests that a man might get along all the better without having a vampire to suck his blood—"Fanatic!" is the angry retort.

If a non-Socialist orates on the divine mission of the capitalist to preserve the purity of the family, and the Socialist, in mute amazement, holds up the list of squaws-swapping multi-millionaires, and reads out of capitalist authorities that "prostitution is a protection to the home"—"Fanatic!" is growled at him.

If a non-Socialist holds up statistics to show that wages are rising and have risen 15 per cent., and the Socialist thereupon blankets the said statistics with statistics to prove that prices have gone up 55 per cent., consequently, even if it were true that wages rose 15 per cent., nevertheless, the cost of living having risen 55 per cent., that amounts to a lower earning of 40 per cent.—"Fanatic!" thunder the echoes, and echo the thunders.

If a non-Socialist sings the praises of Capitalism as a promoter of inventive genius, and the Socialist quotes the United States Supreme Court reports deciding with the regularity of clock-work against workingmen inventors, and for the capitalist seizers—"Fanatic!" "Fanatic!" is the knock-down rejoinder.

If a non-Socialist pronounces Socialism impractical and Capitalism ideal, and the Socialist asks whether the ideal is a state of things under which panics can be manufactured by and in the interest of a few plutocrats, throwing hundreds of thousands of men out of work — "Fanatic!!" is the clinching refutation.

If a non-Socialist orates on the stump that the Republican party is the representative of the whole people, and a Socialist meekly asks; "How can a plunderer represent at once the interests of plunderers and plundered?"—"Fanatic!" is flung in his face as the solution of the riddle.

If a non-Socialist grows enthusiastic over the labor-loving Democratic party, and a Socialist demurs that Democratic Presidents and Governors have vied with the Republican dittos in smashing strikes for a living wage with military and militia—"Fanatic!" is the patriotically indignant retort.

If a non-Socialist perorates on the philanthropy of the Carnegies, and the Socialist expresses the view that the philanthropy is indulged in retail, with plunder levied wholesale, upon the philanthropized workers — "Fanatic!" is the rattling confutation.

If a non-Socialist declaims on the virtues of Capitalist Governments and their desire for international peace, and the Socialist argues that, seeing Capitalism spells class war at home, it can not spell peace abroad—"Fanatic!" is the crushing answer.

If a non-Socialist speaks of political freedom, and the Socialist opines, first, that freedom to cast a vote is a snare and a delusion, unless there is the certainty of the vote being counted; and, secondly, that what does political freedom amount to if the politically free man can be kicked the very next day out of the shop and thereby out of bread, to say nothing of butter?—"Fanatic!" is the roaring reply.

Etc.; etc.; etc.; etc.; etc.

The name "Christian" originated as an insult; time was when to call a man a "Christian" was to pronounce him unspeakably vile.—Time came when "Christian" became a badge of honor.

The name "Protestant" was first used as a fling. To say of a man that he was a "Protestant" was to announce that he "talked through his hat."—Time came when Protestants proved, and quite forcibly, too, on many a settling field of battle, that they talked very much, and uncomfortably, to the purpose.

"Geux" (beggars) was the term with which Margaret of Parma pointed the finger of scorn at the Dutch revolters against Spain. The revolters took up the title as a badge of honor, and, to the tune of "Geux!" mopped the earth with the Margarets of Parma.

"Rotos" (tattered crew) was the designation given by the well clad menials of the Spanish vice-roys of South America to the half-naked South American insurgents—a picture of whom at work can be seen in the "Governor's Room" at the City Hall of this city, representing the battle of Queseras del Medio in Venezuela. The time came when the Spanish functionaries in South America would have given all their worldly havings to be taken for a "Roto."

Who does not remember the stigma that went, barely half a century ago, with the epithet "Abolitionist!" That epithet, hurled at a man, was supposed to answer all argument, and exposed the man to a coat of tar-and-feathers, and a free ride on a rail.

So will it yet be with "Fanatic!" The present generation of "Fanatic!" criers will discover that the epithet is a blank cartridge, impotent against the cannon-balls of fact and reason fired by the "Fanatics."

The future belongs to the "Fanatics"—the men who, unbending, reject imposture, nor are to be intimidated by numbers, fuss, feathers, or bluster.

Long live the "Fanatics"! On their shoulders rests Progress.

UNITY DESIRED

FOUR HUNDRED SOCIALIST PARTY MEN TAKE A STAND.

Resolutions Declaring for One Solid Socialist Front against the Enemy Adopted by Unanimous Vote at Crowded Mass Meeting—National Convention Called upon to Meet Socialist Labor Party Overtures.

At a crowded massmeeting at Terrace Lyceum, 206 East Broadway, held Wednesday, May 13, the following resolutions were unanimously carried by an audience of nearly five hundred. Four hundred were members of the Socialist party, and the rest sympathizers—all eager for Socialist Unity. The resolutions read:

"Whereas, The mission of the Socialist movement, and its only raison d'etre, is to educate the working masses and organize them for their emancipation from capitalist oppression; the success of the Socialist movement in fulfilling its mission being entirely dependent upon its presenting a united front against the common enemy—Capitalism;

"Whereas, The Socialist movement in this country, instead of presenting such a united front, presents a sad spectacle of broken ranks, the bonds of a common cause being weakened by internal dissention and antagonism;

"Whereas, It is shown by symptoms without number that conditions in this country are rotten-rife for a powerful revolutionary movement; the capitalist class, through its leading representatives and spokesmen, is already betraying its fear of the spread of the revolutionary thought amongst the hosts of workingmen, though the latter are being kept out of our movement by the disunity within our own ranks;

"Whereas, The experiences of our sister parties in the European countries have shown beyond the shadow of a doubt that the Socialist movement, despite the inevitable differences of opinion within its ranks, may be united, having everything to gain thereby, and nothing to lose.

"Our German comrades have united decades ago, after a terrible war, and as a result they now constitute the strongest political party in the German Empire. The several Socialist parties in France, heeding the call of the International Socialist Congress, extended to one another the hand of comradeship, and instead of a number of warring parties, there is now one United French Section of Labor's International, to the great joy of the working class of the world and the particular advantage of the French proletariat. In Italy, instead of dividing their forces into separate and hostile parties, those holding different views, constitute the right, left and central wings of the same party, which is united by the one cause common to all three wings.

"In Russia, too, the warring factions, the so-called 'Majority' and 'Minority,' have buried their hatchets, and are now carrying on their brave and wonderful fight against Czarism and capitalism, unhindered by mutual warfare;

"Whereas, The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party, in accordance with the examples set by our European comrades; in accordance with the expressed wish of the International Socialist Congress, and, above all, in accordance with the crying needs of the present working class conditions in this country, has invited the National Committee of the Socialist Party to a joint conference looking to the establishment of unity between the two Socialist parties, but our National Committee has, without cause, rejected the brotherly hand extended to us by the S. L. P.;

"For reasons already mentioned, it is of utmost importance immediately to begin negotiations with that end in view for the particular reason of our being now on the eve of a national political campaign, and united action now will enable us to carry on a fight such as will give full expression to the awakening consciousness of the working class throughout the land; the present state of disunity, on the other hand, cannot be continued without detriment to our cause; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we urge upon the National Convention of the Socialist Party, now held at Chicago, the necessity of taking steps for the immediate convocation of a joint conference of representatives of the S. P. and of the S. L. P. for the purpose of giving the working class in this country one united Socialist Party."

ELIZABETH SOCIALISTS.

Fire First Gun of Campaign—Hustle and Sell Literature.

Elizabeth, N. J., May 10.—The local Socialist Labor Party men started their campaign last night at the corner of East Jersey and Broad streets with an open air meeting. F. Zierer started the speaking, after which he introduced Ernest Oatley.

Oatley pointed out the existence of two classes in the present industrial order, classes whose interests conflict in the shop where wage fights take place and transfer themselves on to the political field. The speaker showed that workingmen by their labor produce everything — build Singer skyscrapers, dig Hudson tunnels, and build railroads, bridges, etc. The capitalist simply sponges up all the wealth and returns just a pittance to labor.

The talk was attentively listened to. There were some members passing through the crowd sellings books which were gladly purchased. They also secured four subscriptions for the Weekly People, the official paper of the Socialist Labor Party, and are enthusiastic over the prospects which Elizabeth offers for the propaganda.

LATEST SCABBERY.

A New Trick Concocted by an A. F. of L. Union in Working Below Wage Scale.

Spokane, Wash., May 3.—There has been considerable comment of late regarding the fact that the men employed by Thomas Maloney on his Ninth avenue sewer job, which was taken by federal union No. 11,624, are receiving only $2 a day pay with the promise of another 75 cents a day if those who have the contract make any money on it.

City ordinance provides that a wage of $2.75 a day shall be paid to common labor on all public work. With regard to the federal contract Commissioner O'Brien this morning stated that the ordinance would not hold with it for the reason that because the union has taken the contract each member is a partner in it.

In explanation Maloney said:

"All the men who are employed on this work signed up to go ahead at a wage of $2 a day and that whatever is made shall be distributed among them. If we lose, each man agrees to share in the loss. But there's no danger of us losing—we'll make money. I attribute the report that we were not paying the union scale to a person who made himself so obnoxious to the other men that I let him go. He had $14 coming, but I shall not pay him this until the work is completed."

TO OUR READERS

Who Are Not Members of the Socialist Labor Party.

Within six months from the date on which this appears, Election Day will have come and gone. Between now and that time much propaganda can be done. Here is your opportunity to help in the work. Canvass your friends for six months' subscriptions to the Weekly People. You can tell them that the Socialist Labor Party will have much of importance to say between now and election, and that they should read it, and be posted.

You who are not members of the Party organization, yet sympathize with its principles and tactics,—you, who though not members, vote its ticket,—you can render valuable assistance by pushing the Weekly People. Drop us a card signifying your willingness to take hold and we will gladly send you blanks. A little work by the many will make a mighty whole.

Send us a card stating that you are willing to help push the propaganda.

Weekly People.

ACCIDENTS INCREASING.

According to the reports compiled by the Public Service Commission, there were in April 4,707 accidents upon the street railways, subways, and elevated roads within its jurisdiction. This shows a steady increase since the beginning of the year. In January there were 3,921 accidents, in February 3,951, and in March 4,353.

The accidents specified in April were 138 car collisions, 920 persons and vehicles struck by cars, 562 persons hurt while boarding trains, and 544 while alighting. Contact with electric rails or wires accounted for 36 accidents. Altogether there were 2,836 persons hurt. Of these, 1,671 were passengers, 662 persons not passengers, and 503 employes. These figures also show an increase. Of the persons injured in April, 30 died.

S. P. CONVENTION

VOTE CATCHING IS SUPREME CONSIDERATION.

Business Socialists in Control—Straddling Resolutions on Labor Organizations — Duplicity on Immigration — Unity Turned Down—Debs and Hanford Nominated.

Chicago, May 14.—The same ticket which the Socialist party had in 1904 will be its ticket this year in the national campaign, Debs for President and Hanford for Vice-President.

The convention just held is calculated to remove what doubt may have existed in the minds of sceptical students of the Socialist movement in America as to the fact that practically the entire membership of the Socialist Party—the intellectual and middle class leaders as well as the hard working, proletarian rank and file— are blind and fanatical upholders of the purely political conception of the Socialist movement. "We must get votes, votes, votes!"—that was the keynote of all deliberations, the supreme consideration in the minds of all debaters. Many a leading delegate showed plainly that he was a determined upholder of the highy "practical" motto, "Get votes! Get them consistently, if you can, but get votes anyhow!"

It was the excessive worshipping at the shrine of the ballot box, the religious faith in its almighty powers and deliberate ignoring or ignorance of the principle proclaimed by the Stuttgart International Congress in its Trades Union Resolution — that the emancipation of the working class from the hell of the wage system cannot be accomplished by a political party of Socialism without an economic organization of the working class built and consistently conducted on the revolutionary Socialist lines—it was this excessively political conception, so persistently nursed by the numerous privately owned papers of the S. P., and so universally upheld by the assembled delegates, that led the convention to stand pat by the old political leaders and policies of the party, and take no step forward. They had rather take some steps backward, on the road of practical politics—with all that implies — and be a total disappointment to those who may have been innocent and optimistic enough to expect that the rank and file of this party, through their delegates, would overrule the administration of the party and put the party abreast of the international Socialist movement on all essential questions concerning the American movement.

Considered as a whole, it was a convention of self-hypnotized, enthusiastic men and women, visionaries, who saw in the stereotyped revolutionarily and scientifically sounding phrases, in red badges, Socialists songs, and, above all, in a confidently expected "tremendous vote," evidences that they were the "salt of the earth," the powerful engine that was rapidly ushering in the Social Revolution.

But when one discounts the enthusiastically uttered phrases that filled the air, and pierced the mist raised by skilful manoeuvres, one can clearly discern what powers were behind the scenes.

It was clear that the party administration, which, without consulting the rank and file, repudiated the International Congress on the questions of Immigration and Socialist unity, was firmly in the saddle. It did not require much of an effort on the part of Berger, Unterman, Hillquit, Simons, Work, or their assistants—S. Stedman, Emil Seidel, J. Spargo, James Carey, etc., to get through the convention practically anything they wanted to pass.

The crime committed by the administration against the most sacred principle of modern Socialism—the solidarity of proletarians of all countries was successfully covered up by more frequent repeating of the motto, "Workingmen of all countries, unite! The administration succeeded in carrying the motion—and practically without opposition!—to have no committee elected to consider the Immigration question. This question was not found of sufficient importance to have a special committee elected for its consideration! . . .

But the question how to improve the tangle-foot platform so as to catch the middle class farmers' vote was considered of sufficient importance to have a special committee elected on "farmers' program." The creation of such commit-

(Continued on page 2.)

S. P. CONVENTION

(Continued from page 1.)

tee, although strenuously demanded by the apostles of opportunism and practical politics—Berger, Emil Seidel, etc.—was at first defeated, peculiarly enough, under pressure from farmer-delegates of Western States, who enthusiastically cried out to the delegates: "Don't compromise, boys!"; "Don't turn the S. P. into a People's Party!"; "Stand by the working class!" etc. But later, by a skillful move of attorney Seymour Stedman of Chicago, the chairman of Committee on Rules, the "farmers' committee" was decided upon.

It is significant that during the debate on "committee for farmers," delegate Freeman of Alabama, himself a farmer and members of a "farmers' union," opposed a special committee for farmers on the ground that "it is impossible for a wage slave convention to frame anything that will interest farmers," while Victor Berger, fighting for such committee, dropped, among others, the following gems:

"You will never get control of United States unless you get the support of farmers."

"We must have the farmers as a class."

"We must give something to the farmer or he will stay away."

"It is not true that non-farmers are majority of the population. Who claims that, never studied the census."

"We must study the farmers' question more than any other country, because ours is first of all a farmers' country!" etc.

Fully as significant was the discussion as to whether at all to have a committee on the trades union question. It was finally decided to elect a committee on "labor organizations" instead of "trades unions," and the discussion brought out that, although there were several industrial unionists among the delegates, there was practically not a man who was likely to urge declaration in favor, not of the terrible I. W. W. (God forbid!), but of Industrial Unionism as a principle. It was evident that when that committee reported the issue would be not I. W. W. versus A. F. of L., nor Industrial Unionism versus craft unionism. The fight would be between representatives of doctrinaire politics and those of practical politics.

During the preliminary discussion doctrinaire politics were represented by Goebel of New Jersey, who, on behalf of his State organization, demanded that the question of industrial unionism and craft unionism should not be considered at all.

"We are a political party. The trades union movement is of no special concern to Socialism. Organized labor is only a part of the working class and not a privileged one. We fight for the whole working class," etc. Such were his arguments, and those of his comparatively few supporters.

The representatives of practical politics, embracing the bulk of the delegates and led by Berger, Lee, Simons, G. A. Hoehn, Barney Berlyn, etc., with a whole battery of Hillquit, Spargo, Carey, etc., etc. in reserve, recognized quite logically and consistently from their standpoint that it would be a folly to miss such a chance—especially now, in view of the recent Supreme Court decisions—to parade the party as the champion of organized labor.

Fighting for the election of such committee, Berger worked himself up so that I expected he would give the convention another reading of the census. But instead of that, he, in his love and enthusiasm for organized labor, recklessly stated that he had bolted four parties in his time, and if this convention did not adopt a statement in favor of organized labor he would again bolt with his Wisconsin delegation!

Although some delegates protested against such threats, the threats had their effect. It was decided by overwhelming majority to have a committee elected, but that it should be a committee on labor "organizations" and apply to industrial unions as well as craft unions, thus to enable the party again to ignore the International Congress, dodge the issue, and, as a reward, "catch them a-coming, and a-going."

On Thursday mornin, May 14, the question on attitude toward labor organitions was taken up. The committee, composed of Weber, Wis.; Maurer, Pa.; Miller, Nev.; Reynolds, Ind., Graham, Mont.; Bandlow, O.; Hoehn, Mo.; Morgan, Ill.; Lee, N. Y., unanimously reported the following address:

"The movement of organized labor is a natural result of the antagonism between the interests of employers and wage earners under the capitalist system. Its activity in the daily struggle over wages, hours, and other conditions of labor is absolutely necessary to counteract the evil effects of competition among the workingpeople and to save them from being reduced to material and moral degradation. It is equally valuable as a force for the social, economic and political education of the workers.

"The Socialist party does not seek to dictate to organized labor in matters of internal organization and union policy. It recognizes the necessary autonomy of the union movement on the economic field, as it insists on maintaining its own autonomy on the political field. It is confident that in the school of experience organized labor will as rapidly as possible develop the most effective forms of organization and methods of action.

"In the history of the recent Moyer-Haywood protest, participated in by unions of all sorts and by the Socialist party, it finds reason to hope for closer solidarity on the economic field and for more effective co-operation between organized labor and the Socialist party, the two wings of the movement for working class emancipation.

"The Socialist party stands with organized labor in all its struggles to resist capitalist aggression or to wrest from the capitalists any improvement in the condition sof labor. It declares that it is the duty of every wage worker to be an active and loyal member of the organized labor movement, striving to win its battles and to strengthen and perfect it for the greater struggles to come.

"Organized labor is to-day confronted by a great crisis. The capitalists, intoxicated with wealth and power and alarmed by the increasing political and economic activity of the working class, have as a class undertaken a crusade for the destruction of the labor organizations.

"In Colorado, Nevada, Alaska and elsewhere law and constitution have been trampled under foot, military despotism set up, and judicial murder attempted with this aim in view. Where such violent methods have not seemed advisable, other means have been used to the same end.

"The movement for the so-called open shop but thinly veils an attempt to close the shops against organized workingmen; it is backed by powerful capitalist organizations, with millions of dollars in their war fund.

"The courts, always hostile to labor, have of late outdone all previous records in perverting the law to the service of the capitalist class. They have issued injunctions forbidding the calling of strikes, the announcement of boycotts, payment of union benefits, or even any attempt to organize unorganized workingmen in certain trades and places. They have issued arbitrary decrees dissolving unions under the pretense of their being labor trusts.

"They have sustained the capitalists in bringing damage suits against unions for the purpose of tying up or sequestrating their funds. They have wiped off the statute books many labor laws—laws protecting little children from exploitation in the factory, laws making employers liable for damages in case of employes killed or injured at their work, laws guaranteeing the right of workingmen to belong to unions.

"While affirming the right of employers to bar organized workingmen from employment, they have declared it unlawful for workingmen to agree not to patronize non-union establishments. The only consistent rule observed by the courts in dealing with the labor question is the rule that capitalists have a sacred right to profits and that the working class has no rights in opposition to business interests.

"In the Danbury hatters' case the United States Supreme Court has rendered a decision worthy to stand with its infamous 'Dred Scott decision' of fifty years ago. It has stretched and distorted the Anti-Trust law to make it cover labor organizations, and has held that the peaceful method of the boycott is unlawful, that boycotted employers may recover damages to the amount of three times their loss, and that the property of individual members, as well as the union treasuries, may be levied upon to collect such damages.

"By this decision the Supreme Court has clearly shown itself to be an organ of class injustice, not of social justice. If this and other hostile decisions are not speedily reversed, organized labor will find itself completely paralyzed in its efforts toward a peaceful solution of the labor question. The success of the capitalist and their courts in this assault upon the labor movement would be a disaster to civilization and humanity. It can and must be defeated.

"At this critical moment the Socialist party calls upon all organized workingmen to remember that they still have the ballot in their hands and to realize that the intelligent use of political power is absolutely necessary to save their organizations from destruction. The unjust decisions of the Supreme Court can be reversed, the arbitrary use of the military can be stopped, the wiping out of labor laws can be prevented by the united action of the workingmen on election day.

"Workingmen of the United States, use your political arm in harmony with your economic arm for defense and attack. Rally to the support of the party of your class. Vote as you strike, against the capitalists. Down with military and judicial usurpation! Forward, in one solid phalanx, under the banners of Organized Labor and of the Socialist party, to defeat capitalist aggressions, to win immediate relief for yourselves and your wives and children, and to hasten the day of complete emancipation from capitalist exploitation and misrule."

Wm. WcDevitt Cal., moved as an amendment to the address, the following, to be inserted after the second paragraph of the original:

"But we realize that it is the duty of the Socialist party to point out to the workers that the industrial form of organization is best invited to develop solidarity of feeling of the working class."

After a heated discussion the debate was closed by two 5-minute speeches against the amendment by Robert Hunter of N. Y. and Max Hayes of Ohio, and by two five-minute speeches in favor, by Cannon of Arizona and Stirton of Michigan. Though several protests were raised, Lee, chairman of the Committee, was given 5 minutes to close the debate. The secretary's record showed no rule permitting closing speeches. Lee made a rousing pure and simple political speech, and a vote was taken, defeating the amendment by 138 to 48.

A demand for a roll call on the amendment was denied by the majority. The original draft submitted by the committee was then adopted by a large majority.

After the amendment was defeated, the convention adopted by a vast majority, after a prolonged and heated debate ranging between both extremes, an equivocal resolution of John Spargo's on Immigration, dodging the issue, ignoring the Stuttgart International decision on the subject and leaving—under cover of local autonomy—the different States free, under the pretext of practising the real, scientific and practical "class struggle" to protect the interests of the workers by opposing "all contract labor immigration and *all immigraton which is subsidized or stimulated by the capitalist class,*" thus giving them a handle to oppose practically any immigration arriving as a result of railroad and steamship advertising, because it can be construed as "immigration stimulated by the capitalist class."

The text of the resolution is:

"The Socialist Party, in convention assembled, declares that the fundamental principle is the struggle between the exploiting and exploited classes. The controlling principle of the political Socialist movement is the economic interest of the workers.

"In conformity with this principle the National Convention of the Socialist Party affirms that the working class must protect itself against whatever imperils its economic interests. The mass importation by the capitalist class of foreign workers with lower standard of living than those generally prevailing may in some instances become as serious to the working class of the nation as an armed invasion would be to the nation itself.

"To deny the right of the workers to protect themselves against injury to their interests caused by the competition of imported foreign laborers whose standard of living is materially lower than their own is to set a bourgeois Utopian ideal above the class struggle.

"This principle compels us to resolutely oppose all immigration which is subsidized or stimulated by the capitalist class, and all contract labor immigration, as well as to support all attempts of the workers to raise their standards of living. It does not, however, commit the Socialist party to any attitude upon specific legislation looking to the exclusion of any race or races as such.

"The question of racial differences involved in the agitation for the exclusion of Asiatic immigrants this convention does not feel itself competent to decide upon at this time in the absence of a scientific investigation of the matter.

"Therefore, we recommend that in view of the great importance of this subject to the life of the workers of the nation, a special committee of five members be elected at this convention to carefully study and investigate the whole subject of immigration, in all its aspects, racial no less than economic, to publish from time to time such data as they may gather, and report to the next convention of the party."

After practically repudiating the decisions of the International Socialist Congress and thus destroying the possible basis for unity of S. P. and S. L. P., the convention took up that Unity Question.

The majority report of the Resolution committee, declaring against any steps toward unity beyond inviting the members of the S. L. P. to join the S. P. as individuals, was introduced by Spargo.

The first minority report was introduced by Kaplan of Minnesota and Charles Kerr of Illinois. It declared for unity, provided it could be secured without changing any decisions on principles and tactics adopted at this convention; but in view of the greater importance of the pending political campaign it refused to consider it immediately and on the basis of the two parties as national bodies, but left it to local and State organizations to use their "State autonomy privilege" to nominate local fusion tickets of members of both parties and to permit such fusion by constitution.

This minority report, during debate, was supported by A. M. Simons, "just to satisfy the S. P. members in the few States or localities where they bother about Unity." "We won't bother with it in Illinois," he exclaimed, and was seconded by similar exclamations from delegates of some other States.

Hilquit also supported the amendment "in order to so much more rapidly absorb what good material is left in the S. L. P., to get it as a party out of the way, to prevent it from adopting in its conventions "foolish" resolutions on trades-unionism, etc., for which we are often blamed, and to satisfy the sentimental, uninformed comrades of foreign nationalities who stay away from the party because there are two parties."

The second minority report, introduced by Wagenknecht of Washington, differed from the first in providing a national unity conference for January, 1909, instead of the local fusion method.

Before general discussion opened, the Rev. Carr of the Christian Socialist Fellowship, moved the previous question to limit debate to two speakers on each of the three parts of the question. Ex-Rev. Strickland, of Indiana, seconded him, and it was adopted.

Of those who spoke against any minority reports the speeches of Hanford and Furman of Brooklyn were the most venomous and vicious, if not directly libellous. These two forcibly attacked the S. L. P. Hanford was loaded with alleged Davis strike documents, and Furman claimed that The People was published under protection of the New York police.

The Kaplan-Kerr and Wagenknecht minority reports were defeated by 131 to 48, and the majority report adopted.

B. Reinstein.

MODERN AMAZONS AND "HYPATIAS"

By Olive M. Johnson.

"It is time intelligent women stopped rushing into matrimony and repenting afterwards."—"HYPATIA," *in the January number of* THE WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION.

It does appear from the study of history that one peculiar social phenomenon belongs to the breaking up period of an outworn society and outgrown institutions. I refer to the phenomenon implied in the sentence quoted above—the deliberate abstinence from family life and the bearing of children

Nor is this in reality very surprising. The family is a reflex of the economic development, and consequently changes in family relations have always followed great social-economic revolutions. With the decline and breaking up of a social status, therefore, the family loses its balance, so to speak. It breaks up and cannot regain its footing until society is re-established on the new basis and the new family relations become firm.

Moreover, at such breaking-up periods the social abuses become redoubled, slavery becomes intensified, the upper class becomes bestial and corrupt, all humanity suffers, and either sighs for redemption, loses heart, or else sets aside all social and humane responsibilities. It appears criminal to bear children to this "valley of tears." Life becomes apparently very little "worth while," except of course for the advanced thinkers and revolutionists—those who see, and can live for the future.

Upon that great revolution in society from primitive communism on the basis of gens and kinship, to the modern state with its class society on the basis of territory and property, followed the great change from the primitive pairing family with its inheritance in the female line, to the monogamian family with its inheritance in the male line. But with the curtailing of woman's privileges there sprang into existence the Amazon groups that battled for woman's superiority, and set aside family life and child bearing. Of course, they were abnormal and disappeared with the full development of the new form of the family.

At the period of the beginning of Christianity when the society based upon chattel slavery was breaking up to give room to serf exploitation based on the ownership of land, the aversion to marriage was again apparent among large groups of people. The abstinence from family life among the early Christians, as a religious virtue, is beyond doubt a direct result of the economic changes that undermined slavery as an institution. The lot of the slave was unbearable; he was not only a beast of burthen, but a subject for torture, caprice and viciousness. The free proletarians were no better off, perhaps even worse in some respects. The foundation of society was quaking. There was no foothold for the grown, no hope in sight for the young, no joy to greet the unborn! The ancient household was breaking up, the feudal household had not developed. The family had no foothold, and family life lost all its charms. With the full development of feudalism, and as the master and serf fell into the new economic relations, the family again became "stable" and the abnormality grew extinct.

Again, at the time of the breaking up of feudalism, this wave swept the world. Communistic societies, nearly all practising celibacy, or at least showing great aversion to marriage, sprang up in every land and for a time received considerable following.

At the present time we are again at a transition period of society. The old economic relations are falling to pieces. Consequent upon that the family ties are falling to shreds. The "sacredness of the family" exists to-day only in the mouth of the sentimental or as a by-word of political tricksters. The upper class, the pillars of society, of law, of order, of religion and of family life, reek with nasty divorce suits and odious scandals that vary from the Castellane-Gould-Sagan to the Thaw-Nesbit-White variety.

Among the wage-workers the uncertainty of a livelihood under the present conditions of machine production and wage slavery makes the rearing of a family anything but an unqualified pleasure. The outworn economic system is again falling to pieces. Capitalism must eventually give way to Socialism. In the meantime the 19th century home is breaking up. The old-fashioned home occupations are disappearing. The work still left to the home is non-productive and unsatisfactory. The uncertainty existing for a man in providing for a family makes it desirable for wives and daughters to help. They acquire a trade or a profession. They become wage workers directly. We hear a good deal to-day about "woman seeking a larger field." The fact is that the old field has disappeared and a new one has been built up by economic necessity.

The great economic revolution from capitalism to Socialism is bound to produce corresponding changes in the family relations. Woman is becoming an industrial and social-economic factor and the family relations must eventually regulate themselves to conform to that determining economic fact. Lectures on the "right" of it and sermons on the "wrong" of it will play small parts, either for good or evil. Evolution will keep its steady course. But in the meantime, during the transition from the old to the new, countless thousands will go under in the struggle, and thousands more will find it almost impossible to adjust themselves to the inconveniences of the social cataclysms.

For this reason it is that we hear with increasing frequency exclamations like the one at the head of this article: "It is time intelligent women stopped rushing into matrimony and repenting afterwards." This demonstrates the advent again into history of the anti-matrimonial abnormity as a self-imposed duty of excelling merit. Like the Amazons of old, the "Hypatias" of to-day are abnormal and only "a passing event." They make a virtue of a social disease, and pride themselves upon the fact that they are not as foolish as the "overtaxed married slaves." If this becomes so strong a conviction that the "Hypatias" really practice what they preach, there will be no posterity to sing the songs of their "bravery" and "virtue." That they have no posterity probably accounts for the small appreciation which they ever receive in history.

However, the struggle is going on today for human emancipation. Not the emancipation from responsibility, such as "Hypatia" advocates, but the emancipation from oppression and wage slavery. The day of Socialism is near at hand, and in spite of the "Hypatias" there is not much doubt but there will be a generation in the world to enjoy it.

Women workers, speed the day!

Fruitvale, Cal.

SHOW YOUR COLORS

By Wearing One of the New Handsome Gold Plated Red Enameled Arm and Hammer Buttons. They Are Beauties. In Bronze Also.

50 Cents Each.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO
28 City Hall Place, N. Y.

THE BEES AND THE DRONES.

By Dan Cavanaugh.

And so it came to pass that the male bees (drones) owned all the fields and flowers and had fine wire screens placed over them with large, easily-read signs prominently displayed warning the busy bees to "Keep off under penalty of the law." Others read, "This is private property, no trespassing allowed"; "Beware of the dog," etc., etc.

In addition, the drones hired giant hornets with long sharp stings, and fed them well, to see that the laws were enforced. As a result the busy bees were idle, discontented and hungry and unhappy; so they held meetings and swarmed into the public squares and passed resolutions and appointed committees to call on the drones to demand that the signs be removed and that they be allowed to build hives and gather honey from the vacant fields and flowers.

But the drones preached to them and told them that the reason they were hungry was because they were too fond of the juice of the hop flower, and that there were too many baby bees born every year, which caused over-population and congestion. And that they needed a higher tariff to keep out foreign pauper honey which caused over-production, so that the drones couldn't possibly eat it all; and therefore they must be patient and give the drones time to get rid of it, and then they would take the screens off the fields and flowers and give them a chance to go to work again. In the meantime they should be patient and optimistic and cheerful and happy and honest and respect the rights of private property, especially in land and flowers, which was the very foundation of society; and that they should never forget that there had always been poor bees as long ago as any one could remember; that it was a law of nature; and that no one could change insectological nature. After listening to this lecture the busy bees went home and thought and thought until their heads ached worse than their stomachs. Then they stopped thinking, and got after the drones.

New York.

"The People"

Official Organ of and Owned by the Australian Socialist League and Socialist Labor Party.

A Weekly Paper published for the purpose of spreading Socialist Principles and organizing Socialist Thought. Its mission is to educate and prepare the working class for the approaching day of their emancipation from wage slavery; to point the way to class-conscious organization for economic and political action that the days of capitalist bondage might be quickened unto the dead things of the past.

Every Wage Worker Should Read It.

Written by Workingmen
Published by Workingmen
The Only STRAIGHTOUT, UNCOMPROMISING SOCIALIST PAPER Circulating in Australasia.

TRUTHFUL No Literary Hacks
SOUND No Labor Skinners
SCIENTIFIC No Political Trimmers

BUT AN OUTSPOKEN ADVOCATE OF REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALISM.

Subscription Price (outside Australasia), $2 per year; $1 for six months.

Send Subscriptions to
The WEEKLY PEOPLE,
28 City Hall Place, New York.

THE PONIARD'S HILT

A Tale of Bagauders and Vagres

By EUGENE SUE

Translated from the French by
DANIEL DE LEON.

This story, from the magnificent series by Sue, is a thrilling tale of the days when the Frankish conquerers of Gaul were being met by popular insurrections.

It Is Replete with Historic Information.

Cloth, 281 Pages,
PRICE 75 CENTS.

New York Labor News Co.,
28 City Hall Place, New York.

The
IDEAL CITY
... BY ...
Cosimo Noto, M. D.
REDUCED TO 75 CENTS.

"The story lays no claim to economics or sociologic merit. It is an outburst of a warm heart, that bleeds at the sight of human suffering under the modern system of society, and that, animated by Socialist sentiment, sings the prose song of the ideal city. As a man of scientific training—a successful New Orleans physician—the author has built upon the solid foundations of medical science, and that vein is perhaps the most typical, as it probably is the most pleasing and instructive to strike and follow in the book."—New York Daily People.

FROM THE PRESS OF

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,
28 City Hall Place, New York.

THE
FOUNDATION
OF THE LABOR
MOVEMENT
...BY...
WENDELL PHILLIPS

16 Pages

PRICE FIVE CENTS

In lots of 100 or more at $3.50 per 100. Orders for less than 100 five cents straight.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place, New York.

BARGAIN LOT OF PAMPHLETS.

Of the pamphlets issued in the Buzz-Saw series we still have a quantity of:
American Farmer.
Money.
The Trust.
To close them out we will send 100 copies, assorted, for one dollar.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

Two Pages From
Roman History

I Plebs Leaders and Labor Leaders.
II The Warning of the Gracchi.

Two Lectures by Daniel De Leon,
Editor of The Daily People.

If you want to know why the Socialist Labor Party denounces the labor fakirs and their dues-paying dupes; spurns sops and palliatives; scorns fusions with hostile classes, read The Two Pages.
A 96-page pamphlet selling at Fifteen Cents.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY
28 CITY HALL PLACE, NEW YORK.

DOWN WITH GOMPERSISM

BY COVINGTON HALL, IN THE INDUSTRIAL UNION BULLETIN.

Scared nearly to death by a rapidly awakening rank and file, panic-stricken by the rapid growth of the Industrial Workers of the World, Sam Gompers, 'ohn Mitchell & Company have decided go into politics. Having tried the e of capitalism on the industrial ld, and having been whipped to a sh there, the Gomperites, face to face discredit and defeat, are rushing the last refuge of fakerdom, and hope, raising a cry for political action, to er yet a little while their downfall. udly they boast and lyingly that there are 2,500,000 voters enrolled in the American Separation of Labor, when, as a natter of fact, they have not, all told, nen, women and children, anything like hat number enrolled in their stringhalted and dying organization. Not satisfied with this brazen boast, they also boast of the immense number of votes they can influence, when in truth Sam Gompers and his crew can't control their own personal ballots.

But even let us admit that they have 2,500,000 votes that Pope Gompers can vote like cattle; let us further admit that the great body of the common people, beholding the wonderful victories that have been won on the industrial fields during the last five years by the splendid and daring tactics of the Gomperites, are so spellbound with admiration that they will fall over each other to follow wheresoever the Pope may lead, when the "victory" will have been won, what will have been gained? Nothing—nothing—nothing.

Nothing; for supporting the capitalist system of production, Gomperism must of necessity fail as miserably politically as it has industrially.

It must fail, because, in the first place, its so-called organization is inherently wrong. Based on craft autonomy, while production to-day is carried on by an industrial unit, it has and can have no solidarity anywhere, industrially or politically. Every craft is the enemy of every other craft. Each stands on its own little island, with its own little "sacred contract," crowing lustily while its "brother" in the same line of industry is being done up brown and to a finish by the class-conscious and united capitalists, forgetful of the fact that on to-morrow it will meet the self-same fate.

To suppose that such an industrial lisorganization can accomplish anything politically is to suppose that an army ed with blunderbusses, each com- of which marches as it derned ses, can attack and overcome on its n chosen battlefield an army magnificently organized, armed with all the latest and most improved implements of destruction and entrenched behind steel-ribbed and stone-bound breastworks.

In the second place, it must fail because it points out no great and final goal to its followers. Unlike the Industrial Workers, it does not demand the world for those who made it—for the workers. It does not proclaim their inherent right to the full product of their toil. It does not preach industrial democracy, nor does it believe in the establishment of the working-class republic. It believes in the wage system, which is the root of all misery. It would not overthrow, but reform, capitalism, which is impossible. Mellowed with the wine of Civic Federation banquets, it has become so "safe and sane" that it gets up on its hind legs and howls like an Apache Indian every time the word revolution is uttered in its brainless presence. Having led the workers to defeat after defeat on the industrial field, it now promises to lead them to ruin on the political. Ruin it must be if the workers are fools enough to follow, for out of industrial failure political triumph cannot come, for the political government is not the master but the creature of the economic organization of society.

In the third place, Gompersism must fail politically, as it has industrially, for it proposes to deal with men and not with principles—it proposes to war upon Cannon the man, but not upon the principles for which he stands; and these principles being left intact, hunger and degradation must continue to be the portion of the working class whether the Cannons are in or out of office. Standing for capitalism, for the wage system, for the right of one man to profit by another's labor, Sam Gompers himself, great as he is, if he were elected President of the United States, would not lift an ounce of oppression from the backs of the workers, for that oppression comes not from the acts of bad men primarily, but from the exploitation of labor power by the capitalist class—from the worker's absolute dependence upon those who hold the gateways to the means of life. For, see you, labor power, like manure, is a commodity on the markets of the world, but, unlike manure, its price is not governed by the god of supply and demand, nor by monopoly, for it must be realized from hour to hour, day to day, month to month, year to year, if the sellers and their children are to live—its price is governed, not as the prices of other commodities, which do not have to eat, but by the necessity of the seller, and, under capitalism, the god that fixes it is the god of hunger.

Therefore, the organization which seeks to unify the working class, which, while wringing every immediate advantage possible from the masters, keeps the final goal of Industrial Democracy forever before it, which fights principles with principles, system with system, is the only organization that can immediately affect the price of labor power to the advantage of the workers, is the only organization that can unite them politically and achieve their final emancipation.

Such an organization the American Federation of Labor is not.

Sush an organization the Industrial Workers of the World is.

The great question before us is not a question of men, but of systems—Socialism versus Capitalism, the producing class against the robbing class, industrial freedom against industrial slavery.

Which side of the question are you on, you who are reading this—the side of Industrialism or the side of Gompersism, the free side or the slave side? If you are on the free side, get to work to-day and do all in your power to build up the Industrial Workers of the World, for

The Revolution is already on, and "God," now, as in the past, "is on the side of the heaviest battalions."

Comrades! Fellow workers! Unite! Unite! Unite!

LONGING FOR WORK

Many Men Out of Work Would Gladly Do Something, But Their Services Not Needed.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 4.—The below is an extract from the "Milwaukee News." It is no overdrawn description of the condition of many men here, except that it insults the idle workmen by charging them with being "unwilling" to work. The fact is that all of their efforts to obtain jobs have ended in disappointment, hence there is gloom and despondency among them.

The "News" says:

Surrounding the Auditorium site there are almost as many spectators as there are workers engaged in building the foundation.

A study of the faces of the men leaning on the planks and gazing down upon their toiling, sweating brothers, is well worth the time of a philosopher. There is something of sameness about all of those faces. There is something of a sameness about their old clothes and hats. Their attitudes are the same. They smoke the same kind of pipes. They strike the same poses when they rest their arms on the planks barring the way to the excavation.

Are a Hopeless Lot.

When they walk every one of them puts his hands in his trousers pockets and moves away aimlessly. Most of them betray little expression in their countenance. They seem a hopeless lot. Unwilling or unable to work, they take an impassive interest only in the work of others.

What is in the mind of the middle-aged, unshaven man with the old, greasy brown hat? At first glance he looks like a tramp. Closer observation shows that he is not a typical hobo. With lack lustre eye he watches a carpenter nailing boards together for the concrete mold. He gazes at the laborers wheeling the heavy, wet mixture in iron trucks to the point where it is dumped down to form a base for the auditorium which is soon to rise on the site of the old exposition building.

The Pity of All.

Is he thinking of how he would work were he down there in that hole? Is he thinking of days long since past when he himself toiled? The warm sunshine streams down upon him. It is the time of year when the sap runs, when nature awakes and is up and stirring. But the man does not stir. He does not even seem to think. That is the pity of it.

Finally he shrugs his shoulders a bit. He seems to come back to life. The curious observer begins to have hope that his subject is really a man—really is a thinking creature. The specimen of humanity shuffles off. One might believe he had some definite end in view.

But it is a forlorn hope. He merely moves down to the next hole in the fence.

THE COLORED QUESTION

WHY THE WORKERS OPPOSE EACH OTHER ON "COLOR LINES," AND WHY THEY SHOULD NOT DO ANY SUCH THING.

The idea underlying most discussions of the "colored question" is that a feeling of antagonism exists between white and colored people, simply and solely because they are of different races; and this antagonism will eventually give rise to a bloody struggle for supremacy. There is reason to believe that politicians, aided and abetted by a prostituted capitalist press, are doing their utmost to instil these pernicious ideas into the minds of working men, and especially white working men. Their motive is very evident. It is the old game of setting two sections of the working class by the ears so that, while they are calling each other bad names, their masters may rob them with impunity. We all know to our cost how successfully the capitalists exploited South Africa by setting the British and the Dutch at loggerheads.

Now, we refuse to believe that there is, or should be, any racial antagonism between white and colored. The man who sneers at the "nigger" because of the color of his skin is ignorant. Science teaches us plainly that all life has had the same origin, therefore to talk of white and black people as brethren is no mere figure of speech, but a literal fact. Besides, it is useles for politicians to say that the Japanese and the Chinese are being shut out of Canada and Australia merely because they are foreigners. It is useless to say that mere racial prejudice is the cause of the attempts in South Africa to limit the colored franchise, in order to prevent the native races from taking too great a part in State affairs. Racial prejudice certainly does not account for the legislative enactments passed against Indian traders in Natal and the Transvaal. There is a deeper cause than racial prejudice. If the majority of the white workers knew what this cause is and how to deal with it, they would not spend their time foolishly in trying to "protect" themselves against their colored brothers.

Any trade unionist in Australia, Canada or America will tell you he objects to colored men because they live more cheaply and are willing to work for a smaller wage than white men. "Competition" is the secret of the whole trouble, and not simply race prejudice. In proof of which, take the case of Great Britain. "Undesirable aliens" are not admitted into the country, although they are white men. They are "undesirables" because they can compete the British worker out of existence. You see, friends, it is all a question of competition.

The folly of trying to shut out colored workers is easily seen. Firstly, competition will be found wherever Capitalism exists, whether there are colored workers or not. There are few colored people in Australia, but thousands of white men are unemployed who are reducing wages by competing with men of their own race in employment. The same thing applies in a greater degree to England, France, Germany, Italy, etc. Secondly, Capitalism easily overcomes such an obstacle as the prohibition of cheap alien labor. Capitalism knows no flag, no race, no color, no religion. It is international. If labor is too dear in one country, the capitalist goes to some other country where it is cheaper. The jute industry of Dundee, for example, has been almost ruined by Indian competition. The mill owners simply transferred their business to Bombay and Calcutta, where the coolies work sixteen hours a day for a few pence.

It is exceedingly foolish of the trade unionist to think he can protect himself by prohibiting cheap foreign labor. He should not be so ready to condemn the "alien," whether colored or white. It is too ridiculous to suppose that the colored worker accepts low wages in preference to high wages. The colored man, as well as the white man, is compelled to take whatever his master chooses to give. And who are the masters of the white and colored workers? Just those high-minded, patriotic, Christian gentlemen who infest every so-called civilized country under the sun, and who make it part of their business to stir up racial prejudice for trade purposes. But even the patriotic Christian capitalist, as well as the white and colored worker, is a creature of very bad circumstances—circumstances which compel him to ruin his competitor by underselling him, and to undersell his competitor by sweating his employees.

Why should a white have to compete with a white or colored brother for a job? Because, if he doesn't do so, he will either starve or be imprisoned as a vagrant. Why should he starve or be imprisoned if he won't deprive his fellow worker of a living? Because he has no land on which to work for himself. Why has he no land? Because the patriotic, Christian capitalists have by fraud and violence taken the land that once belonged to all the people. The land which should be used for the benefit of every man, woman and child, both white and colored, has been monopolized by a privileged few, our masters, who for their private property hoodwink, rob and murder white and colored alike.

Private ownership of land and of the means of producing wealth from the land is the real cause of commercial competition, wars, racial prejudice, sweated labor, unemployment, poverty, slums, drunkenness, prostitution, and a hundred ills which we have no space to mention. The remedy then is not to be found in the prohibition of cheap "alien" labor; neither in the passing of factory acts, nor in the establishment of Wages Boards, nor in the fixing of a minimum wage, nor in Protection, nor in Free Trade, nor in voting for Conservatives or Liberals, Republicans or Democrats, South African Party or Progressives. You may have any or all of these, and yet Capitalism will flourish like the deadly Upas tree. There is only one remedy, and that it to abolish monopoly by making the land on which and from which all people must live the property of all the people instead of as at present the property of a few. White and colored workers! Your only safety lies in unity. Help yourselves by rolling up in a body on election day and voting solidly for Socialism, the religion of the twentieth century, the only hope of the oppressed and downtrodden. Workers, unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains: you have a world to win!—From "The Cape Socialist," Cape of Good Hope, Africa.

RAILWAY EMPLOYES

Their "Carelessness" All in the Companies' Eye—Long Hours and No Rest the Cause.

The following excellent letter appeared recently in the magazine indicated:

THE CARELESSNESS OF RAILWAY EMPLOYES.

To the Editor of the Scientific American:

Mr. Fagan, towerman at West Cambridge, Mass., B. & M. RR., states in his series of articles, now appearing in the Atlantic Monthly, that a majority of the railway accidents are caused by carelessness of employes. I think that Mr. Fagan's theory is entirely wrong, and may result in causing the traveling public a great deal of unnecessary anxiety for their personal safety. I have had eighteen years' experience in railroad work, ten years of it as a towerman, and have worked in some thirty different towers, and been a witness to several accidents, but have never known of any that were caused by neglect or carelessness of employes. I will admit that employes are but human, and sometimes make mistakes that cause accidents. Overwork, long hours, and loss of sleep have been the principal causes of railroad accidents. The most careful men in the world sometimes make mistakes. There are times in every man's life when he will do things he cannot account for.

F. H. Sidney,
Signal Dept. B. & M. RR., Terminal Div.
Wakefield, Mass., April 27, 1908.

DESTROYING COTTON CROP.

Alabama Farmers Do It to Prevent Large Crop.

Birmingham, Ala., May 12.—Throughout the cotton states this week every local branch of the Farmers' Co-operative and Educational Union of America will consider the question of plowing up a certain portion of their planted cotton lands, as an insurance against an excessive crop. Already many locals in Alabama have voted to reduce their acreage. It is estimated that 20 to 24 per cent, of the original acreage will not be cultivated.

This action will have the effect of completely nullifying the Government report to be issued May 25, for all the figures gathered to date will have to be revised, and it will be June 10 before any accurate data can be compiled.

The fields of more than 1,000,000 farmers will be affected by this new procedure.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

MATERIALISM IN ENGLAND

AN ARISTOCRATIC DOCTRINE WHICH HELPED ROYALISM TO HOLD THE SADDLE AGAINST THE BOURGEOISIE.

There was another fact that contributed to strengthen the religious leanings of the bourgeoisie. That was the rise of materialism in England. This new doctrine not only shocked the pious feelings of the middle class; it announced itself as a philosophy only fit for scholars and cultivated men of the world, in contrast to religion which was good enough for the uneducated masses, including the bourgeoisie. With Hobbes it stepped on the stage as a defender of royal prerogative and omnipotence; it called upon absolute monarchy to keep down that "puer robustus sed malitiosus," to wit, the people. Similarly, with the successors of Hobbes, with Bolingbroke, Shaftsbury, etc., the new deistic form of materialism remained an aristocratic, esoteric doctrine, and, therefore, hateful to the middle class, both for its religious heresy and for its anti-bourgeois political connections. Accordingly, in opposition to the materialism and deism of the aristocracy, those Protestand sects which had furnished the flag and the fighting contingent against the Stuarts, continued to furnish the main strength of the progressive middle class, and form even to-day the backbone of "the Great Liberal Party."

In the meantime materialism passed from England to France, where it met and coalesced with another materialistic school of philosophers, a branch of Cartesianism. In France, too, it remained at first an exclusively aristocratic doctrine. But soon its revolutionary character asserted itself. The French materialists did not limit their criticisms to matters of religious beliefs; they extended to whatever scientific tradition or political institution they met with; and to prove the claim of their doctrine to universal application, they took the shortest cut and boldly applied it to all subjects of knowledge in the giant work after which they were named—the Encyclopédie. Thus, in one or the other of its forms—avowed materialism or deism—it became the creed of the whole cultured youth of France; so much so that, when the great Revolution broke out, the doctrine hatched by English Royalists gave a theoretical flag to French Republicans and Terrorists, and furnished the text for the Declaration of the Rights of Man. The great French Revolution was the third uprising of the bourgeoisie, but the first that had entirely cast off the religious cloak, and was fought out on undisguised political lines; it was the first, too, that was really fought out up to the destruction of one of the combatants, the aristocracy, and the complete triumph of the other, the bourgeoisie. In England the continuity of pre-revolutionary and post-revolutionary institutions, and the compromise between landlords and capitalists, found its expression in the continuity of judicial precedents and in the religious preservation of the feudal forms of the law. In France the Revolution constituted a complete breach with the traditions of the past; it cleared out the very last vestiges of feudalism, and created in the Code Civil a masterly adaptation of the old Roman law—that almost perfect expression of the juridical relations corresponding to the economic stage called by Marx the production of commodities—to modern capitalistic conditions; so masterly that this French revolutionary code still serves as a model of reforms of the law of property in all other countries, not excepting England. Let us, however, not forget that if English law continues to express the economic relations of capitalistic society in that barbarous feudal language which corresponds to the thing expressed just as English spelling corresponds to English pronunciation—"Vous écrivez Londres et vous prononcez Constantinople," said a Frenchman (you write London and you pronounce it Constantinople)—that same English law is the only one which has preserved through ages, and transmitted to America and the Colonies the best part of that old Germanic personal freedom, local self-government, and independence from all interference but that of the law courts, which on the Continent has been lost during the period of absolute monarchy, and has nowhere been as yet fully recovered.

To return to our British bourgeois. The French Revolution gave him a splendid opportunity, with the help of the Continental monarchies, to destroy French maritime commerce, to annex French colonies, and to crush the last French pretensions to maritime rivalry. That was one of the reason why he fought it. Another was that the ways of this revolution went very much against his grain. Not only its "execrable" terrorism, but the very attempt to carry bourgeois rule to extremes. What should the British bourgeois do without his aristocracy, that taught him manners, such as they were, and invented fashions for him—that furnished officers for the army, which kept order at home, and the navy, which conquered colonial possessions and new markets abroad? There was indeed a progressive minority of the bourgeoisie, that minority whose interests were not so well attended to under the compromise; this section, composed chiefly of the less wealthy middle class, did sympathize with the Revolution, but it was powerless in Parliament.

Thus, if materialism became the creed of the French Revolution, the God-fearing English bourgeois held all the faster to his religion. Had not the reign of terror in Paris proved what was the upshot, if the religious instincts of the masses were lost? The more materialism spread from France to neighboring countries, and was reinforced by similar doctrinal currents, notably by German philosophy, the more, in fact, materialism and free-thought generally became, on the Continent, the necessary qualifications of a cultivated man, the more stubbornly the English middle class stuck to its manifold religious creeds. These creeds might differ from one another, but they were, all of them, distinctly religious, Christian creeds. —"Historical Materialism," by Frederick Engels.

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, Lettonian Socialist Labor Federation, 883 McAllister street.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading rooms at 409 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Wednesday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets every alternate Sunday at 356 Ontario street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 3 P. M.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at 1414 Race street. General Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters 815 Hamilton street.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.—John Hossack, Secretary, 22 Fulton Ave., Jersey City; Fred. Gerold, Financial Secretary, 102 Waverly St., Jersey City, N. J.

Chicago, Illinois.—The 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party, meets every 1st and 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m. sharp, at Friedmann's Hall, S. E. corner Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and women are cordially invited.

Section Seattle, S. L. P., headquarters, free reading room and lecture hall, No. 2000 Second avenue. P. O. address, Box 1040.

Section Salt Lake, Utah, meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., Rooms 4 and 5, Galena Block, 69 East 2nd So st. Free Reading Room. Weekly People readers invited.

All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Otto Olson, 310 7th ave., So. Minneapolis, Minn.

Section St. Paul, Minn., S. L. P., holds a business meeting every second and fourth Sunday in the month at 10 a. m. at Federation Hall, cor. 3rd and Wabash streets.

As To Politics
A Pamphlet of Eighty Pages

A Discussion Upon the Relative Importance of Political Action and of Class-Conscious Economic Action and the Urgent Necessity of Both

Price, 20 Cents
In quantities of five or more at fifteen cents each

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place :: New York

MARX on MALLOCK
or
Facts vs. Fiction

By DANIEL DE LEON.

A LECTURE THAT EFFECTIVELY KNOCKS OUT THE CAPITALIST CLAIM THAT THE PLUNDER THEY TAKE FROM LABOR IS THE REWARD OF THEIR "DIRECTING ABILITY."

PRICE: FIVE CENTS.
25 Copies for $1.00.

N. Y. LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place, N. Y.

UNITY
An Address by DANIEL DE LEON

THE QUESTION OF SOCIALIST UNITY IS TO THE FORE AND THIS PAMPHLET SHOULD BE READ BY ALL WHO ARE INTERESTED IN BRINGING IT ABOUT. : : : : :

PRICE 5 CENTS.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place, New York.

THE
DEVELOPMENT
OF
SOCIALISM
IN
GREAT BRITAIN

A Historic Economic Sketch of Affairs in Great Britain Down to the Present Time, Showing the Development of Industries, and of Capitalist and Labor Economic Organizations.

PRICE 5 CENTS.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 CITY HALL PLACE
NEW YORK.

Ancient Society
Demand For The Work Compels New and Popular Priced Edition.

Henry Holt & Co. are rendering a valuable service to sound and general education. They have recently issued a new edition of Louis H. Morgan's great ethnologic work, Ancient Society, of which they were also the first publishers.

Morgan's work furnishes the ethnologic basis to the sociologic superstructure raised by Marx and Engels.

While the work needs close study most of it is easy reading. The student will read, and re-read, and find, each time, fresh facts not noticed before, and the opening of wider vistas not discovered at previous readings.

Those readers who have less time at their disposal may not be able to profit by the work to its full extent, but even one reading will store their minds with valuable knowledge and broaden their horizon so as to enable them to grasp the meaning of events now going on better than they could otherwise do.

The previous editions of the work were expensive, four dollars a volume being almost prohibitive, but the increased call for the work has compelled this latest stereotyped edition and has justified the firm in setting out the work at $1.50, placing the book within the reach of all.

The Labor News is prepared to furnish the work at the publisher's price of $1.50.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place, New York.

WEEKLY PEOPLE

28 City Hall Place, New York.
P. O. Box 1576. Tel. 129 New York.
Published every Saturday by the
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.
Paul Augustine, National Secretary.
Adolph Orange, National Treasurer.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York Post Office, July 13, 1900.

Owing to the limitations of this office, correspondents are requested to keep a copy of their articles, and not to expect them to be returned. Consequently, no stamps should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172

Subscription Rates: One year, $1.00; six months, 50c.; three months, 25c.

All communications for the Weekly People, whether for editorial or business departments, must be addressed to: The Weekly People, P. O. Box 1576, New York City.

Subscribers should watch the labels on their papers and renew promptly in order not to miss any copies.

Subscribers will begin to get the paper regularly in two weeks from the date when their subscriptions are sent in.

SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1908.

Firm let man stand, and look around him well—
This world means something to the Capable.
—GOETHE, "Faust."

DISTRESSFUL DAME FREE TRADE.

It may not be a Christian impulse—but one cannot always be good—to relish the plight that that coy Revolutionary Dame Free Trade finds herself in again, and yet again. The Old Girl has for her special Church the New York "Evening Post," and for High Priest, Vicars, Deacons and Acolytes the "Evening Post's" Editor-in-chief, staff, reporters and minor bottle-washers. To judge by the language of their hierarchy the Old Girl is once more to consigned to retirement. An ungrateful people is deaf to her charms.

Says the "Evening Post":

"The Democrats are for revision [Free Trade] as a matter of course; but they seem [Seem, mother, nay, they are!] in general lukewarm about it."

Again:

"The chances of a thorough overhauling of the Dingley schedules by the Republicans are remote; but the Democrats are almost [!!!] as indefinite and hesitating."

Finally comes this wail of distress:

"In 1892 Cleveland was elected on that sole issue [Free Trade]; the Democrats, then comparatively united and enthusiastic, had a clear mandate for revision; but they failed miserably in the attempt."

This last wail eclipses the most pathetic lamentation that ever went up from the chest of Jeremiah.

The long and short of the story is that the Democratic party flirts with the Old Girl; pretends to love her, feeling all the time pretty safe against her wiles; and when the party actually, by accident, and very much to its own surprise won out with a "mandate" from her, it cruelly went back on its plighted troth, and jilted the spinster.

Now, there must be some reason for this. Nor is the reason far to seek:

Dame Free Trade is a bogus revolutionist. She tries hard to conceal her wrinkles of superannuated reaction in loud declamation against "Monopoly," the "Octopus" and "Trusts"; but the affectation takes in nobody. Her economics are false pretense; her erudition is tinsel.

Lower prices means lower wages. Free Trade would reduce prices, but the condition of the workers would remain unaffected. The wages would decline in proportion. The only ones to profit would be capitalists. Here the question comes, Since Free Trade would benefit capitalists, why do not the capitalists strike a match with the Old Girl? The answer exposes the padding with which the Old Girl conceals her shriveled age. The philosophy of Free Trade, all the jokes of Bastiat against Protection, fail of application in a country that raises both oranges and shoes, wool and woolen goods—in short, both agricultural and manufactured products. In such a country there are always capitalists enough who need Protection to bar Free Trade, while the industries that need Protection no longer, and that to-day are protected by Protection only in their power to plunder by high prices, can safely lean upon those industries (agricultural if not manufacturing) that would suffer by Free Trade.

Accordingly, Dame Free Trade is there only to be flirted with. True to the traditions of the last fifty and odd years, the Democratic party ever flirts with scrawny beauties whose companionship land it in the horse-pond of failure.

In the meantime genuine capitalist interests converge ever more to render the Democratic party "safe and sane," and thereby to deprive the "Evening Post's" protege from any chance of recognition.

Free Trade will triumph in America. No doubt of that. But it will triumph only when the Socialist Republic is proclaimed—and not before. Only then will the sense of Free Trade be cleansed of the capitalist smut that now renders it both ridiculous and fraudulent. Only when Labor will depend for its share in the wealth it produces no longer upon the supply and demand of and for its services, only then will the Fraud of Protection, as a protection of the workers, fall off as a scab from a healed wound, and only then can Free Trade step in.

But the Free Trade of that happy and glorious day will not be the painted and padded hook-nosed Dame of the sanctum of a paper, which, like the "Evening Post," prescribes the "rifle diet" for the Working Class; the Free Trade of that day will be the well-proportioned and charming damsel of Freedom that inspires the Socialist Movement with its all-conquering virility.

PROSPERITY BY RESOLUTIONS.

If prosperity can be introduced by resolutions there will be not a single member of the National Prosperity Association outside of the millionaires' club.

The Association "has all the elements of strength," so it assures the public. It has "numbers", and it has "brains".

That the Association has "numbers" may be easily granted upon the authority of no less a philosopher than the late lamented P. T. Barnum, who contributed to the list of philosophic maxims the brilliant one of: "There is a sucker born every minute".

That the Association has "brains" is a less obvious fact.

The first clause of the declaration of principles of the Association places it officially on record as having "nothing to do with the past". This can hardly be classed as a brainy statement. Philadelphia is said to be "corrupt and contented." One is moved to say that the National Prosperity Association is "brainless and beatific."

Not the least of the valuable lessons brilliantly taught by Eugene Sue's great work "The History of a Proletarian Family Across the Ages", is the importance of historic knowledge. The members of the proletarian family, whose long line of descent are the heroes in the series of historic novels, that constitute Sue's production, are buoyed up by familiarity with the past. The knowledge of previous facts; the knowledge of the changes that took place from age to age; a perception of the underlying law of progress; acquaintance with historic characters, the good, the bad, the indifferent;—all this raised that family above its surrounding fellow-proletarians, and enabled it to help the others up. The man ignorant of history, is like a poodle. His experience begins with his birth, which is to say he is no further advanced than the first man who stepped on earth. He can not see forward.

History lies in the past. People, who, like the National Prosperity Association, have "nothing to do with the past", cultivate ignorance of history, and consequently blindness. No wonder they resort to resolutions as a means to encompass prosperity.

History teaches that prosperity can be brought about only by a system of production which shall combine the qualities of abundance, little toil, and insured safety. Where any of these qualities fails, prosperity is an impossibility. There may be periods of fairly good times for some, comparative good times for most, but the specter of want will ever haunt even the most affluent, and that contentedness, without which there never can be real prosperity, will be absent. Under capitalism all the three requirements are barred.

Abundance there can not be, because production is made for sale, and that requires a supply below the demand;

Toil must be excessive, because without the condition of general poverty the idle class could not have a needy proletariat as part of their assets;

Finally, security is out of the question. What with the planlessness that is inseparable from capitalist production, and the raw-boned Anarchy of the Big Stick that capitalism breeds, the Biggest Stick of the hour ever splinters the smaller, and ever is exposed to be, in turn, splintered by a possibly Bigger Stick.

These are things that history teaches. But these being things which people having "nothing to do with the past", know nothing of, leaves the brainy National Prosperity Association a rudderless ship tossing on the waves, with "Resolutions" to threaten it any moment to turn turtle.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

HELPING TO TUNE THEIR OWN DEATH KNELL.

That is a remarkable contribution that comes from Chicago to the Marxian law that the capitalist is driven by the very law of his own existence to raise, drill and weld together the revolutionary class that is to overthrow him.

The Chicago dispatch says that there is trouble between the Chicago Railways Company and its employees. The trouble arises over the company's refusal to compel the delinquent union members to pay their dues to the union by subtracting the said dues from their wages. In other words, the union officers demand that the company act as Financial Secretary for the union. The company declines the job, or, rather, gives up the job.

The habit or practice of employers acting as the collecting agent for the union is one very much in vogue with A. F. of L. organizations. The practice, or, rather, scheme was a means by which, for instance, the bituminous mine owners managed to keep up the strike of the anthracite miners in 1902, and thereby raise, through the scarcity of anthracite during the strike, the price of bituminous coal from $4 a ton to over three times that price—and make millions by the operation. They withheld from their employees the "strike benefit" for the anthracite men on strike, and thus prolonged the strike to suit themselves. Apart from such special opportunities for a display of the brotherhood sentiments on the part of Bro. Capitalist toward Bro. Labor, the practice has hitherto had its general use. By its means Bro. Capitalist could keep the rank and file in subjection to the salaries-drawing A. F. of L. union officials, and these returned the compliment, or, rather, favor to Bro. Capitalist by keeping the rank and file docile to the Bro. Capitalist—passing resolutions to Congress in the interest of that particular capitalist's business; or, surrendering a strike; or, ordering a strike against a competitor of that particular capitalist; or, hushing up any iniquity that that capitalist might commit, either against his employees, or in his civic or private family capacity. In short, the practice of making a capitalist virtually a union officer, and an officer, at that, of no less importance than watch-dog of the union's treasury, is a practice akin to the worst practices of Craft Unionism, or A. F. of Hellism. The union is shackled, the officers corrupted, and the capitalist runs the thing to suit his own interest. It would seem that such a practice is ideal for the capitalist class, and that, so far from discontinuing, they would extend it. But the practice of performing the functions of Financial Secretary for the union, ideal though it is, is no more ideal than so many of the things, once done by the capitalists, but abandoned by them.

The abandonment of ideally good things by a wrongdoer never is done willingly. There ever is a supreme power that compels. In this way the capitalist has had to abdicate many a "prerogative"; not because the A. F. of L. forced him to—Gompers, on the contrary, would break a leg to keep the thing up—but because the law of capitalism itself drives the capitalist thereto. Gompers strains, for instance, to play into the capitalist policy of dislocating the working class through the craft union system: the law of capitalism, by concentrating industries, marshals the working class into the battalions of solid Industrialism; the capitalist policy is to create and keep up an aristocracy of labor in the ranks of the working class as a means of keeping the workers divided: the law of capitalism, which produces the "heartless financiers," as manufacturers call them, so completely monopolizes the commodity money that the employer has to cut down wages, and, seeing wages can not be cut much lower among the lower ranks, he is driven to crop the crest of his "aristocrats," etc., etc. And so with the practice of officiating as a union's Financial Secretary. The practice is in line with capitalist interests and is approved, aye, and needed by the Gomperses and Mitchells: but the law of capitalism produces, even normally, an ever larger supply of labor-power in the labor market; in times of panics, like the present, the supply overflows all bounds; the price of labor takes a header downward; what is the capitalist to do — continue collecting the dues for the salaries of the union officers and pay the higher price for labor?—or submit to the law of "Supply and Demand," purchase his labor so much more cheaply, and let the union officers themselves hustle for their salaries? He has no choice. Competition in the world's market compels him to take the latter course. For the moment he manages to keep his head above water; the actual, or lasting result, is to emancipate, first, the individual workers, and next, the new organizations that these same individual workers will, with ripened experience, set up—and run without the services of Bro. Capitalist, rendered free, gratis and for nothing. The development imports a divorce between employer and employee, and that can only accrue to the interest of class consciousness.

Class consciousness is the bell that rings the knell of capitalist supremacy—that bell the law of capitalism compels the capitalist himself to polish up and keep in tune.

BLESSED ARE THE CREDULOUS.

That is an eye-opening article contributed in this month's "Chautauquan" by Delia Lyman Porter, the woman factory inspector of Connecticut on "How Connecticut Got Her Woman Factory Inspector." In so far as the steps taken, and the difficulties encountered by the steps, are concerned, there is nothing to distinguish the Connecticut venture from similar ventures in other States. The remarkable, hair-on-end-with-joy setting episode in the affair occurs in Mrs. Porter's closing paragraph—"If every member of a Chautauqua Circle and of a Woman's Club throughout our land becomes thus interested, the threatened contest between labor and capital will never become the terrible fact which is so often foretold." In other words, the labor problem is solved in Connecticut. The solution was reached when a woman factory inspector was appointed.

Such news should be an eye-opener.

Hitherto the impression prevailed that Connecticut was, economically as well as geographically, part and parcel of the United States. The distinction attributed to New Jersey, that it is outside of the country, seems to be a distinction enjoyed also by Connecticut. Elsewhere in the land—men factory inspectors, or women factory inspectors, and factory inspectors or no factory inspectors—the condition of the workers has been going from bad to worse; the unemployed have been growing more numerous; wages, if they rose at all, never kept step with the rising cost of living, which increased over 50 per cent.; the insults, which the factory girls have to put up with, have remained unchanged for the better, in short, all the symptoms that point to an acute contest between the working class and the capitalist class have been on the increase. But this does not seem to be the case in Conecticut—at least not since the appointment of a woman factory inspector.

The eye-opener given by Mrs. Porter throws light, not only on Connecticut, a State which seems to travel in a blessed orbit of itself. It also throws light upon the Census reports. The light it throws justifies the conclusion that the Census bureau high-handedly insists on keeping Connecticut down to United States conditions—a slander upon Connecticut, according to the rosy picture of Mrs. Porter, a picture that none would gainsay, seeing the lady, being a woman factory inspector in that State, surely must know the conditions prevailing there. The Census reports, accordingly, slander Connecticut most vilely. According to the Census, in Hartford, for instance, the average yearly earnings of the workers is only slightly in excess of $500; in New Haven just above $480; in Bridgeport still lower, $479; in Danbury lower still, $469. With such yearly earnings and towering prices, such wages would not point to the Arcadian conditions that Mrs. Porter suggests as the consequence of the State having an additional office-holder in the shape of a woman factory inspector. The Census figures are a slander — wicked, malicious, and with malice prepense—upon the Connecticut Legislators, in Senate and House assembled, and presided over by the Governor, whose hearts were moved with benignity at the prospect of improving the condition of the women workers through a woman factory inspector; the Census figures are a slander on the Connecticut capitalists, who, Socialists say, are no better than capitalists anywhere else, who gladly seconded their political agents in the effort to appoint a woman factory inspector to keep themselves, the capitalists, in order; finally, it is a slander upon the woman factory inspector herself.

Of course, there is an alternative to all this. The alternative is that, sincere though Mrs. Porter is in believing things are as she portrays them, the lady is in error. In which case we must say: Blessed are the credulous for they shall not know horrors—until they fall over their heads like a pile of bricks.

'TIS WORK THAT TELLS.

Comrade W. E. Kern, of Chicago, sends $10 for Daily People six weeks' trial sub cards. Comrade Kern is satisfied that the circulation of The Daily People can be pushed. From what we know of comrade Kern's work for The Weekly People in New Orleans, we believe that he will make good.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

LOOKING THE ISSUE SQUARE IN THE FACE.

There is a South American proverb to the effect that the monkey knows what tree he climbs: he knows better than to try his monkey shines on a tree that will not put up with him. Few, very few have been the monkeys in the Movement who have lately tried to climb the tree of the Socialist Labor Party press in order, from that place of vantage, to see what mischief they could do by way of preaching the negation of political action in a direct or veiled form and, assuming to speak for the Working Class of the land, bestow upon the S. L. P. the advice to disband. There have been a few of these folks, folks with even less sense than the South American monkey is given credit for. They fell before they clomb. This office is, however, in receipt of a letter, that, although advising disbandment, is so mentally clean, however mistaken, that it deserves courteous treatment, all the more, because it affords an opportunity to consider certain recent happenings that have not hitherto been treated connectedly in these columns. At the risk of dignifying the gibbering monkeys with the decorum of our correspondent's letter, the letter is here given in full:

Editor Daily and Weekly People:

Events are transpiring these days in the labor movement which, to the careful observer, furnish conclusive evidence that the membership of the Socialist Labor Party are facing the most critical moment of their lives. We have arrived at a point where equivocations, and the reluctance to look the issue square in the face, can only result in prolonging for a short while the inevitable passing away of a once virile political organization.

It is useless, any further, to shut our eyes to the fact that the Socialist Labor Party, in its present relation to the labor movement, is atrophying and becoming functionless. The failure to recognize this fact will only result in intensifying our humiliation when viewing the dismantlement of a powerful Labor Press, the building up of which has taken years of toil and sacrifice of the S. L. P. membership.

Such a deplorable loss to the working class must be avoided, and it can be done only in one way, the mere suggestion of which will no doubt call forth vigorous condemnation in some quarters. It is to be hoped, however, that those who condemn it will at least grant that it is made in all sincerity, and the welfare of the working class only is considered.

As was stated before, the S. L. P. is becoming functionless; not that this detracts from, or dims the glorious work the party has accomplished in the past. Its escutcheon is as spotless as when it first blazoned forth to the world the announcement that the principles advocated, truly represented the interests of the proletariat. Not a breath of compromise, or treason to the working class dims its luster. Proletarian interests have been preserved and guarded with a sublime faithfulness, enthusiasm and zealousness.

But as man is simply one of Nature's economies, and the latter cares nothing for the individual outside of perpetuating the species, so the proletarian movement, in the abstract, contains no sentiment in its make-up; it utilizes and sacrifices its individual units with the same ruthlessness as does Nature—its own development, virility, and strength being its sole concern.

As every student knows, everything in Nature is subject to the laws of evolution; and as organisms, classes, systems, societies and solar bodies pass through the stages of birth, growth, decay and death, so are political parties subject to the same relentless law.

The proletarian movement has developed to a point where the continued existence of the Socialist Labor Party, as a separate political party, is no longer beneficial to the former's interests, and has become, therefore, a useless drag on the movement. In short, the mission of the S. L. P. is finished, new conditions have arisen and it is up to the party membership to face the conditions manfully.

What are these conditions?

A labor organization has been brought into being in the United States which, as all must admit, contains all the essentials requisite for carrying out Marxian teachings: e. g., that only from an economic organization, a true political expression of the working class can be developed. This organization is the Industrial Workers of the World, and it heralds to the world its non-affiliation with any political party whatsoever.

For the S. L. P., therefore, to continue further as a political party, separate from the I. W. W., means a repudiation of this principle—a principle in which the S. L. P. has played no mean part in framing and enunciating. To any longer remain separate from the I. W. W. simply spells confusion and following the line of greatest resistance.

What, then, is our duty?

As one, to which the traditions of our party are as dear as any, I believe the I. W. W. has gathered strength and virility sufficient to enable it to give expression to its political aspirations through its own organization.

Now, for the suggestion: Let a referendum be submitted to the membership of the S. L. P. as to the advisability of entering into negotiations with the I. W. W. for the purpose of turning over to it our party press, to be used as its political weapon in furthering the cause of Industrial Unionism and the propagation of Socialist principles.

It is needless to state that practically all of the S. L. P. members are already members of the I. W. W.

By the absorption of the S. L. P. organization into the I. W. W., our efforts will not be divided between two separate bodies, and consequently all our efforts can be concentrated into the work of strengthening the economic organization and also lend our assistance towards launching, in due time, the political ship upon which the organization's political aspirations may be brought safely to an ultimate realization.

CHAS. H. ROSS.

Goldfield, Nev.

The issue presented by Ross is one purely of fact. On principle he stands squarefooted upon S. L. P. ground. There is no duplicity in his use of the words "politics" and "political." He recognizes the necessity of a political party backed by a revolutionary economic organization, and of a revolutionary economic organization shielded by its own political expression. There being no issue of principle involved, the issue of fact raised by our correspondent should not be difficult to settle.

What is that issue?

Ross is of the opinion that the I. W. W. now contains all the essentials requisite to carry out the Marxian programme. The correctness of that statement we deny—and so must Ross when he faces the facts squarely.

An organizer of the I. W. W. in New England, sent from the Chicago headquarters, avowedly repudiates and ridicules political action. To say that the ballot is a rattle to amuse children, unless it is backed by the required physical force—that is sensible, and Marxian. To say that the ballot is a rattle, or something to that effect, and stop there—that is nonsense and anti-Marxian.

Another organizer of the I. W. W. in the West preaches lodginghouses and restaurants as "revolutionary essentials," and does not allow The People in the reading rooms of his "essentials"—that policy is anything but conducive to Marxism.

A member of the G. E. B. is planted here in New York to "organize"—what? His speech was published in The Bulletin. A man has no right to use the word "pin" when he means "chair," and say he is sitting on a pin. The said G. E. B. member has been using the term political action in the way a man would who says "pin" for "chair"—that is veiled dynamitism, it is anti-Marxism, all the more pronounced seeing that the said gentleman boldly (if foolishness can be called boldness) announces that he proposes to amend Marx.

Let us look up higher.

Beginning with last summer, The Bulletin began to assail the S. L. P. through assaults upon The People. There were five distinct assaults before The People decided that war was provoked, and that the fire had to be returned. One of these assaults was a slander upon the S. T. & L. A. element in the I. W. W., and, in order to give the slander a color of justification, it had to be backed up with such charlatan economics as that "prices INVARIABLY go up before wages."—That is not Marxism.

And that whole sequence of conduct, that began with last summer, is even worse than un-Marxist. The I. W. W. would be justified to handle politics now by assaulting a political organization that assaulted it. But the S. L. P. (whatever injudiciousness through excess of love a member here or there may have been guilty of) through its officers and its press has been a loyal, devoted and self-sacrificing supporter of the I. W. W. To open fire upon it, to allow the I. W. W. organ to become an asylum from which discredited S. L. P. soreheads could squirt their dirt upon the S. L. P.—that is, we shall not call it black ingratitude, because that takes up another feature of the affair, but, to stick to the issue of fact raised by Ross, we must call it greenness, such greenness that is "too green to burn," seeing that it can redound only to the increased confusion of the already sufficiently confused American proletariat.

Finally, let us look at the rank and file. Will Ross seriously say that the rank and file of the I. W. W. is now sufficiently homogeneous in principle and tactics to be entitled to his estimate of it? The facts are the other way. The I. W. W. has the germ of all that we may aspire after; it is entitled to all the devotion that the S. L. P. has bestowed upon it; it has done well, wonderfully well, in view of all the difficulties it has had to contend with. But to say it has already reached that point of ripeness when the S. L. P. should disband for its sake, and entrust it with the dearly acquired S. L. P. press and propaganda powers—to say that is to be blind to facts. The I. W. W., shielded by the political clause in its own Preamble, has still much constructively revolutionary economic work to do before the S. L. P. can pass over.

Ross's noble aspirations run away with him. The Anarchists in the land may not be numerous, but they are a noisy set. On the other hand, the existence of, not the opposite extreme, but the obverse of the very medal, the reverse of which is Anarchy, to wit, a political party of pure and simple political Socialism, greatly complicates the situation in America. At this season, and under present I. W. W. conditions of unripeness, for the S. L. P. to disband and pass its press over to the I. W. W. would set the Movement back 50 years. For the S. L. P. to disband, and pass its press over to the I. W. W. at this time, before the I. W. W. has developed sufficient strength and homogeneity to set up its own political party, would be to kill the hen before she hatched out her eggs; it would be an invitation to Commune disasters in that it would promote Anarchy by leaving the political field to a party of pure and simple Socialism—an inevitable breeder of dynamitic Anarchism, with all the corruption that that implies. If the S. L. P. can avoid it, the American Working Class shall be spared that affliction, and the Movement that setback.

Not one minute will the S. L. P. be **found to remain** a "useless drag" upon **the Labor Movement.** It is as anxious as any could be for the day when it can disband with that shout of joy that will come from the sense that its arduous mission is fulfilled. That that day has not yet come; that to do so now would mean disaster to the Movement—these are facts, which, however painful, can not be denied by any one who looks the issue square in the face.

CALIFORNIA.

There are more people in Chicago than in the State of California. In California there are but four cities having over 25,000 population; nevertheless proletarian conditions prevail and the proletarian movement is developing. The Daily People has 68 single subscribers in the State, and the Weekly People 472, not counting the bundle orders. California will be heard from in the campaign.

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—Here's a judge down in Virginia declares that trade unions are treasonable; that they violate the land's fundamental principle of freedom; that they restrict their membership from hiring themselves out at whatever wage they please; that, consequently, they ought to be smashed. What's the matter with the fellow? Is he a jackass?

UNCLE SAM—No, he is not a jackass; he is simply a hired man of the capitalist class, put there by the capitalist class of labor fleecers and the labor fakirs who act as lieutenants of the capitalist class to twist the Law so as to get Labor always on the hip, and to blind its eyes with the dust of freedom.

B. J.—In what way?

U. S.—You will admit that to prevent a man from selling his vote is a restriction of his freedom?

B. J.—That it is.

U. S.—And you will admit that it is proper to put that restriction upon him lest the suffrage be utterly demoralized?

B. J.—I see that.

U. S.—Accordingly, a "restriction of freedom" is not in itself wrong. It may be perfectly right. If by such restriction the welfare of the commonwealth is preserved the restriction is beneficial.

B. J.—I see that.

U. S.—Accordingly, the question to be considered in each case is not the abstract question of freedom or slavery, but the economic question, whether a specific action is good or bad. If it is good, then to restrict it is wrong, is to interfere with freedom; if it is bad, then the restriction of it is right, because freedom aims at the happiness of the masses. No act that would interfere with that would promote freedom.

N. J.—Nods assent.

U. S.—Now, then, test the action of a bona fide Trades Union by that principle. Do you not see that if one man is willing to work for lower wages than others, he thereby lowers the happiness of all? If that one man chooses to cut off his own nose no one might interfere. But if the cutting off his own nose would compel others to do likewise, then his operation ceases to be his private business, and becomes the business of all others. Ain't it?

B. J.—Yes, by Jove. But why, then, is that judge so dead set against it?

U. S.—For the reason that I have already given you. He is not deciding an abstract question of freedom. He pretends to; but that is only swindle. What he is deciding is a concrete question of happiness.

B. J.—Why, then, he should not be against it, but for it.

U. S.—Not so. He is a capitalist official. He therefore interprets things from the standpoint of capitalist interests. The actions of these unions would cause them to receive higher wages. Now, where do wages come from?

B. J.—They come from the product of labor.

U. S.—And where do the profits of the capitalists come from?

B. J.—Also from the product of labor.

U. S.—Does it not, then, follow that the higher the wages of the working class, the lower must be the profits of the idle capitalist class?

B. J. (striking his forehead)—That's so!

U. S.—Now you will understand why that judge decides as he does. He is deciding in the interest of the class that he represents—the capitalist class. The interest of that class is to demoralize the working class, so as to keep from them ever larger slices of the workers' product. Hence he declares that the conduct of these unions is repugnant to freedom; and so it is—to the freedom of his fleecing class of capitalists.

B. J.—But that's horrible.

U. S.—So it is; and won't be otherwise until the workingmen kick these capitalists out of the public offices, and elect the Sociaist Labor Party. Then freedom will be interpreted the other way. The right way.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

FIRST AMMUNITION FOR THE NATIONAL CAMPAIGN.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—Comrade Charles Rohde of Patchogue, N. Y., sends in the first ammunition for the National Campaign. He has already collected $6.85 on list No. 901, having gathered the amount from twenty-three persons.

Paul Augustine,
National Secretary.

THE PANIC LASH.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find Money Order for $2.50, donation to the Operating Fund. The panic is raging here as elsewhere, and under its stern lash the workers are slowly emerging from Confusion. I am a member of the Sailors' Union and have noticed that the fakers, seeing they cannot much longer hold the rank and file away from a consideration of Socialism, are doubling and squirming around, but their misrepresentations don't go any longer. Keep the agitation going, comrades.

Sailor.

San Pedro, Cal., May 9.

CAN'T AFFORD TO MISS IT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Money is hard to get now, but I cannot afford to miss an issue of the Daily People, which gives the only absolutely reliable news of the class struggle. I therefore mail you herewith draft for $3.50 for renewal to same address for one year.

Nixon Elliott.

Pueblo, Cal., May 6.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—For the $3.50 inclosed renew my Daily People for a year. Excuses and hot air are out of order these days. Labor power cannot be sold, and this and other facts demonstrate that we are nearing the Social Revolution.

W. Reisenberg.

Chicago, May 7.

A MAN OF ACTION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find Money Order for $3.75 to cover six months' subscription to the Weekly People and for literature. Some of the subs I got are entirely new, and I am safe in saying they are not of the mushroom kind that spring up in panic times, of which we are getting our share in this burg. The P. R. R. has suspended about 2,500 men here and yet there is not enough work for those who are left. We are just getting enough out of the game for a very poor existence.

I hope that these subs will help to swell the roll, and that next time I get twice as many more.

Wage Slave.

Eldorado, Pa., May 14.

GET OUT AND DO SOMETHING.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Inclosed find four subscriptions to The Weekly People. I do not think there can be a poorer field in the country than this town, and yet I find lots to encourage me. I am surprised at the poor showing the S. L. P. men throughout the country are making. They should be getting new readers and holding the old ones. The propagandist should read the Business Department notes in The People closely. It is most interesting to me, and I think should be so to all clear S. L. P. men. The way I go about readers is first circulate pamphlets, then, when they are interested enough to read the paper, they stick to it. Comrades, get out and do something.

W. G. Gerry.

Colorado Springs, Colo., May 11.

A CORRECTION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In the article of mine which you published anent the Coffeyville, Kansas, dynamite outrages, it appears I either drafted the copy wrongly, or else you copied it incorrectly. The Republican regime refused to investigate. An investigation was made by a Populist legislative committee under, I think, the administration of Gov. L. D. Lewelling.

W. R. Parks.

Coeur d'Alene, Ida., May 7.

SEND WEEK'S WAGES.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed please find twenty dollars, one week's wages, to the Agitation Fund.

After reading Teddy's message, I am convinced he is as class-conscious as I am, and has by his revelation in his message made clear that the program in this and other campaigns is going to be a relentless fight on the part of the powers that be against the awakening intelligence of the working class. This is what the S. L. P. has been waiting for, namely, recognition. From now on we can expect opposition enough to make our movement both interesting and progressive.

If Teddy wants to talk class-consciousness, the Socialist forces can give him a run for his money.

Our national officers have done their duty loyally. They are calling upon us with fearful seriousness to lend our earnest support to their efforts. Without our funds they can do nothing. Therefore I send this donation, that they may uphold rightly my class interests in this most important campaign to the Socialist Labor Party. Let nobody, proud to be a comrade in this struggle for the abolition of wage slavery, wait any longer. Send in a week's wages now to start the campaign of right. One year from now it will not be missed, and we will be that much closer to the only prosperity there is for the working class, the Socialist Republic.

The workers are eager to learn. Are *you* going to remain inactive and fail to lend a hand for their enlightenment?

A loyal sympathizer promises to be ready to send in a week's wages soon. So you can expect to hear from us again with more money.

H. A. Brandborg
H. M. Ruch.

Bearmouth, Mont., May 2.

FUN HUSTLING FOR PARTY PRESS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Section Boston held a package party at the residence of George Nelson last evening for the benefit of the Party Press Fund. After an enjoyable musicale had been given by the capable talent present, and all had partaken of a generous collation served by the kind hostess, the auction started and a barrel of fun let run. Many dark and mysterious packages were offered for sale, and many indeed were those who got "sold." Callan, after some lively bidding, succeeded in securing a most promising package which, upon close examination, revealed a bag of peanuts of doubtful vintage, together with a pine-apple. Our Frank asserted that it was a "lemon." Bohmbach, after a manful endeavor to outstrip the other eager buyers, managed to land a package of beans. Boyle, after securing two good prizes in the shape of a vase and Cushing's Manual, bid lively for an innocent package containing the booby prize of the evening's collation. Aside from the hilarity of the occasion a snug sum was realized for the press fund.

Still Laughing.

Boston, Mass., May 11.

HOLDING ALOFT THE ISSUE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Inclosed find money order for $2.00, one dollar for the agitation fund, and the other for a subscription to the local Carnegie Library. The People is evidently read at the library, for we find the paper on the table when we go in to see if it is on file. So we feel that although there are only three active S. L. P. Socialists in Ogden, we are spreading the truth.

We pound away in the Marxian Club department of our Sunday local paper, every once in a while giving the S. P. members a roast, which they never answer, although we know they read, as individual members occasionally take us to task for it when they meet us on the street.

The S. L. P. is the bulldog of the Socialist movement and surely marks the only course the revolutionist can pursue.

Kate S. Hilliard.

Ogden, Utah, May 5.

THE SUN THAT DIDN'T RISE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In Columbus the "Ohio Sun" went down and forgot to rise again. Poor Sun! Its death struggle was short, but fierce. The bulletin issued by the "doctors" as to the "Sun's" demise was death because of too much prosperity. The doctors did everything to save the beloved "Sun," but the last dose administered proved to be too full of "confidence" and down the paper went in a heap. May it slumber in peace.

This paper was always on hand with advice to the "dear" people. It could tell how to do a thing and how not to do it. It gave advice by the yard long, and yet could not absorb it itself. Empty prosperity and full blown confidence have now gone up in smoke.

The Sun was a good Republican paper. It was patriotic, Christian, instructive, politic, business-like, and had all the other good "qualities" calculated to make for "progress." In spite of that it went by the board, and thus proved by example its howling success.

The workingmen readers will have ample opportunity now for considering what papers do live. They will find that their own paper, the Daily and Weekly People, is one which has demonstrated the sterling qualities that make for progress, and progress means freedom and emancipation from the troublous times we are now compelled to live in.

E. Baer.

Columbus, O., May 8.

WILLIAMS, PINNED AGAIN, DOUBLES AND TWISTS, AS USUAL.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In reply to the statement and question addressed to me by J. A. Anthony of Allendale, Cal., in the Daily People of May 7, allow me a word, "in the interest of truth."

A preliminary statement of my connection as S. L. P. organizer with the I. W. W. is necessary for the sake of clearness. I was commissioned as S. L. P. organizer in June, 1905, in Butte, Montana. On leaving Butte just after the first I. W. W. convention, the understanding was that all S. L. P. organizers were to do everything in their power to help build up the I. W. W. as well, and I was instructed by National Secretary Kuhn to report to Trautmann as well as to him.

In September or October, 1905, I received voluntary organizer's credentials from W. E. Trautmann bearing the signature of C. O. Sherman, then president of the I. W. W. Similar credentials were granted to other S. L. P. organizers, viz., Frank Bohn, August Gillhaus, Phillip Veal, and others. At the time of receiving my credentials I was in Portland, Oregon, making negotiations with the State Executive Committee of California to enter that State. It was then I proposed an interstate circuit plan of agitation for the three States of Washington, Oregon and California. The plan, in brief, was to keep S. L. P. agitators and canvassers continually in the field, one after the other to agitate (as, of course, S. L. P. men would) for both the S. L. P. and the I. W. W. and to promote the circulation of the party's press and literature. The S. E. C. of Washington to whom I outlined the plan, declined to take up the proposition; but, after considerable delay, the S. E. C. of California took favorable action, and drew up the circular letter mentioned by Anthony. The circular called upon both S. L. P. sections and I. W. W. locals to contribute to the Circuit Fund to maintain an organizer who should agitate for both organizations. The circular was drawn up in that form without my knowledge, and was published in The People at the time. It called forth an immediate protest from both Sherman and Trautmann of the I. W. W. Not only that, but I also joined in the protest, stating to Secretary Haller of the S. E. C., in a letter, that the State Committee in their circular had missed the intent of my proposition, which was that the appeal for funds should have been addressed simply to sections, members-at-large and sympathizers of the S. L. P., leaving it to the organizer to collect what he could from other sources as he went along. However, the secretary replied that my protest was overruled on the ground that the S. L. P. was not to be dictated to in its agitation by the officials of the I. W. W.; and, if I remember correctly, he also pointed out that the circular was so worded that I. W. W. locals need not misunderstand it, and if they saw fit might do as Anthony's local did, "consign it to the waste basket."

The circular met with a ready response, however, some three or four hundred dollars being contributed by I. W. W. and W. F. M. locals in Arizona for my tour through that territory, which was subsequently reported in detail in The People. In that report I stated that my agitation speeches in Arizona were delivered "with due regard to the non-affiliation clause in the I. W. W. preamble." However, I may say that the incongruity of my position as both S. L. P. and I. W. W. organizer was dawning upon me. I realized the practical impossibility of promoting equally the interests of two non-affiliated bodies like the S. L. P. and the I. W. W., and I was in full accord with the ruling of the second I. W. W. convention making it impossible for an I. W. W. organizer to hold credentials from any political party.

Subsequently, while holding the position of I. W. W. organizer in Eureka, California, I tested the efficacy of clear-cut I. W. W. propaganda. For a year my agitation was carried on there without reference to any political party; and, although the A. F. of L. leaders tried to show that the I. W. W. was simply "the tail of the S. L. P. kite," the attempt failed because the rank and file found no justification for the contention, in my agitation or in that of my fellow workers. It was the beneficial results of that experience as well as the observation of the stultifying effects of confusing the political parties with the agitation of the I. W. W., that led me to address the S. L. P. of New York and elsewhere in the manner I did recently. The question of the "specific political action" of the future remains with me a matter of secondary importance (a debatable question at best, and one that should be debated in a sober spirit); the matter of primary importance is the upbuilding of the economic organization "without affiliation with any political party."

In conclusion let me say that although I do not distinctly remember the conversation reported by Anthony, it must have been, on my part, a statement of the facts in regard to the circuit plan and the circular letter as above outlined.

B. H. Williams.

New York, May 7, 1908.

SUPPRESSED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The below was sent to the Bricklayers' and Masons' Journal, but up to last month no space was given to it.

Bricklayer.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 11.

Editor of Bricklayer and Mason,
Sir:—

One cannot but think, if possessed of any thinking apparatus at all, that we members of Bricklayers' Union are in a peculiar position, and yet not peculiar because we are just where we ought to be, and where we shall be in spite of all our state and national conventions, our president and all the vice-presidents, as well as all the minor officials of the union. We are upon the labor market to be bought and sold just like oxen, shoes, potatoes, &c., our union existing at the present time just to tell us we have the right to sell ourselves in a bunch, not singly.

I for one cannot see that we ought to feel proud if our numbers increase on the labor market, because, what do we see? The more wage slaves that are upon the market, the less chance we have for a buyer.

Now we are passing through a period in which the wage slave, whether bricklayer or any other member of the working class, cannot find a master, because the supply of workers is greater than the demand. And this, Mr. Editor, is what it should be, if we believe in the law of supply and demand. When our masters want us, we can come off our perch, if we have not starved meanwhile.

This panic is caused, so we are told, by lack of confidence. We, the workers, withdrew our surplus money from the banks, so that our masters could not keep us employed, and, not caring to see us starve, sent us away from the mills, mines, and factories, and would, and do even help us to get off the earth rather than see us suffer. Our identity of interest is great. Just now we are all suffering. Our masters go without the use of one automobile, a servant or two less, and we, the workers, bricklayers, go without food and clothes, and if we cannot pay rent, without any accommodation, though we and the class to which we belong produce all the wealth. We go in the mines, mills and factories, build the mansions, provide food, in fact, we produce so much of everything that we have got to suffer because we produce too much. I hear the reply made, "Yes, we do," and we shall not get it until we vote for it.

Don't we vote for it now, when we vote the full dinner pail and prosperity or tariff reform, or 16 to 1?

We think our economic interest is republican or democratic, because our economic organization or union would have us believe that the identity of interest of capitalist and laborer are one.

When we in our union understand the economic interest of the working class, that inasmuch as we produce all wealth, we should enjoy the same, we will get something. The capitalist class, being a useless class, detrimental to our interest, it can only be gotten rid of by taking from it the means that are necessary for us to live: the land and tools of production. Then, and not until then, will we know how to vote for Industrial Unionism or Socialism.

ARKANSAS-ARIZONA.

Arkansas is largely an agricultural State. We have one Daily People reader and four Weekly People readers there. Little Rock and other cities are growing. According to the Census of 1900 the population of the State was 1,311,564, not as many as the Borough of Brooklyn.

The 1900 Census gives the population of Arizona as 122,212. Mining is the leading industry. The Daily People goes to three camps and there are thirty-five readers of the Weekly People.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

THE TRAVAIL OF THE I. W. W. CONSTITUTION.

[Legislation depends upon experience. The young constitution of the I. W. W. is undergoing a rude, it is to be hoped, wholesome test. The test is laying bare serious imperfections of constitutional structure. The imperfections are experienced through the excesses at the Chicago headquarters which convey the impression of a running amuck. For some time the Bulletin has been operated obedient to the private instincts of an Editor and a National Secretary, who have turned that organ of economic instruction into a political controversial sheet; have constituted themselves a Star Chamber towards organizations, and even a national officer, when these demand space for corrections; and, as a consequence, have attracted just the kind of contributors to the Bulletin whom such conduct is calculated to attract. In the midst of all this, there seems to be no superior authority in existence to check the evil. This points to constitutional defects. Publicity on the acts born of this defect are essential to remedy. For this reason The People will publish periodically under the above head a few of the more important of the large number of complaints that, by throwing light upon the constitutional defect, will aid in correcting the same.]

III.

Rochester, Pa., April 29.—Having noticed the various articles in the Bulletin of poetry, resignations and misrepresentation by B. H. Williams and his kind, I would like to state a few lines concerning Williams' work in this locality. He raises a howl about misrepresentation, etc., yet was it not this same much abused "organizer" who came out in the Bulletin a few months ago with an article entitled "Kunkel Vindicated," in which he slandered E. R. Markley and the work of the latter here, when he (Williams) stated that Markley had refused the officers of the I .W. W. locals here instructions as to their duties and keeping of books; and that the trouble here was the result of the horrible, slipshod work of such organizers as Markley? He probably forgot that, as stated in the article, the evidence was of a hearsay nature, yet only one person stated that lie about Markley, and Williams, in his eagerness to keep pace with others who were "showing Markley up," as they called it, must do likewise.

When Fellow-worker McCarthy and I sent a joint letter to the Bulletin demanding that a correction be made as to Williams's false statements about the affairs of the I. W .W. here, the editor would not publish it, but replied that Williams would write us an answer, which he never did. He knows that he is the real dis-organizer, as after his departure the I. W. W. locals died a peaceful death; for the S. P. fakirs, whom he placed in control of it after his "investigation," put it where they always desired it—down and out.

It was just one year ago that Markley organized two strong I. W. W. locals here, and to-day there is not a sign of one, not a piece of literature given out. There is not a place in the country where conditions are more favorable for Industrial Unionism than here, and the S. P. and the A. F. of L.-ites are laughing at the death of the I. W. W. here for the time being. And as one critic, named Quinlan, writes, that if you have anything to say about the I. W. W. or those connected with it, write it in the Bulletin, we would say we did try that, but sometimes the Editor refuses, as it doesn't suit his ideas. Then we must be left in silence as slanderers, and, in fact, whatever the readers of the Bulletin might happen to think who could not read the other side. So let it be understood that E. R. Markley is innocent of all the rot published by Williams, and we are ready at any time to prove so, and hope some time to see the I. W. W. started here again. But there is no need for any of the Williams type to demolish what others have built up.

Robert Richardson.

RESOLUTIONS.

On Death of Bernard Johnson, Adopted by Section Boston, May 7, 1908.

Whereas, The untimely passing from this life of Bernard Johnson is an occasion of sad moment to Section Boston, Socialist Labor Party, that for years has felt the inspiration of so faithful and ardent a worker for the cause of Socialism; and

Whereas, By the death of so loving a husband and devoted father, the family of Comrade Johnson has suffered irreparable loss; therefore be it

Resolved, by the members of Section Boston, Socialist Labor Party, that we extend our deepest sympathy to the bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of Section Boston, and that copies be sent to the family of our late comrade and to the party press.

Committee on Resolutions,
John Sweeney, *Chairman.*
Frederic Boyle, *Secretary.*

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

W. J., WINONA, MINN.—The circumstance that the labor-power, crystallized in a yard of cloth to-day is, due to machinery, less than formerly, is not sufficient to warrant that it should be exchangeable for a smaller amount of wheat. If the productivity of labor in wheat increases as fast as the productivity of labor in cloth, the relative value of the two will remain the same.

E. G. A., JACKSONVILLE, ILL.—Ancient blunders, it has been observed, are, with the time, converted into national impostures. Patriotic as well as religious hypocrisy is the standard of the modern ruling class.

T. K., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The suggestion will be taken in conjunction with the Business Manager.

J. C. C., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Bulfinch, "Age of Fable," or Gayley, "Classic Myths," are good works on the subject.

J. W., SPOKANE, WASH.—The official organ of the French "Confederation du Travail" is *La Voix du Peuple.* Address Bourse de Travail, Paris, France. All the other publications can be secured from there.

A. J. R., DETROIT, MICH.—What would you say of an army that went off into the woods and fired its guns at the trees, and, having lost not a single man, were to crow Victory! and expect that the hostile army drawn up on the field of battle will accept the verdict and declare itself defeated? You will call it a fool army. Correct. No wiser is the army of Labor that would use the ballot in its own organization, and having decreed the death of capitalism, were to declare that "political action," and expect that the capitalist would accept the verdict.

K., CLEVELAND, O.—The Marxian statement that only the economic organization can bring forth the true party of Labor occurs in a pamphlet in which his conversation is given with Hakmann, a Union man. This question has been repeatedly answered in these columns.

J. S., STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN.—Now to your second question—

Eugene Sue's great work, "History of a Proletarian Family Across the Ages," has been translated into German. A few of the first stories of the series were translated long ago into English but suddenly discontinued, and are now wholly out of print. See Translator's Preface to the first story of the series, "The Gold Sickle," issued by the Socialist Labor Party. Another story, "The Poniard's Hilt," appeared last week. Four others are in type, and in several stages of ripeness for publication.

J. J. F., BOSTON, MASS.—International arbitration can remain only a hope, until the establishment of Socialism. That day, even if at all conceivable, when capitalism shall have concentrated so thoroughly as to wipe out international competition, is too far removed to deserve practical consideration. World empires have been tried before. They break down of their own weight.

E. G. D., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Would you muzzle the garblers of Marx? You couldn't, if you would; and you wouldn't, if you could. That happens to Marx that happens to all great authors. Incompetents garble him to the extent that further incompetents grow disgusted with him. 'Tis an evil, but unavoidable. The Movement has to beat its way through that, and so many other evils. Keep your powder dry.

T. I., UTICA, N. Y.—Authorities on church statistics are saying that the wealthier a church the emptier it is. Now, then, **the** same fact holds good **with regard to Unions**; and the reason is **the same**. The larger the treasury of a Union, the weaker is the Union. As the activity of a church for good ceases in the measure that it acquires wealth, that is, fangs to tear up the entrails of human beings, so the vitality of a Union ceases in the measure that its membership has something to lose, besides its chains. Sick and death benefit appendages are deadly diseases to a Union.

J. B., NEW YORK.—Now to your second question—

From a study of the works of Kropotkin, in so far as one can draw any positive conclusion on economics and sociology from so incoherent a series of writings, the conclusion is justified that Kropotkin's writings do not favor economic organization. Read over again the answer given last week to your first question.

Next question next week.

I. A. J., WORCESTER, MASS.—Impossible to answer a question of so many roots and rootlets. If you are a student, read Balzac's "A Country Curate"; then read Mrs. Herbert Parson's book on "Trial Marriages"; then read Mrs. Glyn's novel, "Three Weeks"—and then, read Lewis H. Morgan's "Ancient Society." It would be better yet to read and study Morgan first.

A. B. F., LYNN, MASS.—For information on "Modernism," get "The Program of Modernism" from Putnam's Sons. It is a translation into English by the Rev. Father George Tyrell of an anonymous manifesto issued by about ten Italian Catholic clergymen.

"TRUTH SEEKER," COLUMBUS, O.—Read the Labor News (28 City Hall Place, this city) pamphlet, "The Preamble of the I. W. W."; also read the pamphlet, "The Burning Question of Trades Unionism." Definitions often depend upon view-points. From what seems to be your view-point, Industrialism could be defined in these words: "Industrialism is up-to-datism. 'Craft-Unionism,' 'no politics,' 'pure and simple politics' are all out-of-datism."

F. R., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Whatever one may think of Roosevelt, he is no idiot. He knows that Italian, Jewish, Irish, German and many other foreign races in the land are prolific of children. He can not mean them when he speaks of "Race Suicide." He means the native Americans of his own class. That they are committing race suicide is undeniable.

E. H. P., HOLLAND, MICH.—This office has no way of ascertaining whether the "Christian Socialists," said to be on the National Committee of the Socialist party, were among those who voted for or against unity. We do not know their names.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—If each of you knew that the others were writing more or less scathing comments against Williams, Connolly, Trautmann and the rest of those gentlemen for turning the I. W. W. headquarters and organ into a centre of political conspiracy, most of you would desist. The People, by this time, has laid the facts amply before the public. Editorial correspondence on the subject may now cease. Space will be allowed to communications that increase the store of facts for guidance to rectify the I. W. W. constitution, and that comes legitimately under the standing caption, "The Travail of the I. W. W. Constitution."

O. W. S., LOS ANGELES, CAL.; C. C., PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.; E. B., COLUMBUS, O.; H. G., SCHENECTADY, N. Y.; J. W., PAWTUCKET, R. I.; O. K., ST. LOUIS, MO.; G. M. P., NEW YORK, N. Y; A. J. F., NEW YORK, N. Y.; J. A. McC., PITTSBURG, PA.; A. B., NEW YORK, N. Y.; C. A. H., REDLANDS, CAL.; W. P. and J. S., WORCESTER, MASS.; O. M. J., FRUITVALE, CAL.; J. O., LONG ISLAND, N. Y.; H. J. S., CHICAGO, ILL.; J. M. P. J., NEW YORK, N. Y.—Matter received.

A FINE OUTFIT!

Berlin, April 28.—The Russisches Bulletin contains the following report:

While the inquiry of Senator Garin brings in Moscow every day more evidence concerning the corruption of secret police in that city, news from Kiev informs us that the chief of Kiev's secret service, Aslanow, has been for a long time the leader of a band of thieves and blackmailers. He is living with a whole band of professional adventurers in a hotel, and favors in every way their activity. The agents of the secret police assist with a helping hand the crimes of the thieves and rascals. If one of them is arrested by the "regular" police and turned over to the secret police, they at once give the culprit his freedom.

The disclosures of the conduct of the detective service have been such that the governor was compelled to suspend Aslanow from his office for the present. It is also probable that a few more officers of the detective force will be suspended. Here is a characteristic example: "Kievlianin," the organ of the True Russians in Kiev, took a prominent part in the disclosures of Aslanow's "activity." Now that worthy asserts that this paper is actuated by revenge, because he refused to be bribed by the leader of the True Russians in Kiev, lawyer Matussevitch, but showed him the door.

A fine outfit!

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary pro tem
28 City Hall Place.
CANADIAN S. L. P.
National Secretary, W. D. Forbes, 412 Wellington Road, London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
(The Party's literary agency.)
28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

The regular meeting of the N. E. C. Sub-Committee was held on Wednesday, May 13th, 1908, at 28 City Hall Place. Members present: Lechner, Zimmermann, Malmberg, Orange, Brauckmann, Rosenberg, Schwartz, Hall, Hanlon, Ball, Kihn, Archer, Schraft. Absent, Hamer and Wegener. Ball elected chairman.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

The Secretary read the financial report for three weeks ending May 9th.

		Income	Expend.
Week ending April	24	$35.63	$9.00
" " May	2	15.14	19.00
" " "	9	15.25	20.00

The Secretary was instructed to tabulate vote on National Secretary, and on seat of national convention, and send out same to State Committees.

The National Secretary reported having investigated protest of Section Yonkers which was referred to him at last meeting. Moved by Kihn, seconded by Hall, "That Section Westchester County be informed that reasons for not publishing motions passed by N. E. C. in executive session were based on a precedent established by National Conventions of 1900 and 1904 which did not publish proceedings of their executive sessions." Carried unanimously.

Communications: From Manager of Daily People relative to indebtedness of Arbetaren. Moved by Orange, seconded by Malmberg, "That matter be referred to Press Committee." Carried unanimously.

From R. W. Stevens, Baltimore, Md. asking information regarding tour of Jaeger. Answered and filed.

From Jos. Campbell, Birmingham, Ala., stating intention of going to Norfolk, Va., and thence to Baltimore, Md. and giving information regarding Young having gone to New Orleans. Filed.

From Reinstein, N. E. C. member for N. Y., sending vote on matter of publication of "Other Side," expressing desire to have vote acknowledged although too late to be counted. Reinstein votes to sustain action of The Editor of The People in publishing the "Other Side," but qualifies his vote inasmuch as he disapproves of form of Letter-Box answer to M. A. G., Herrin, Ill. Filed.

From Reinstein, regarding vote on address, "To the Proletariat." Filed.

From L. C. Haller, Los Angeles, Cal., regarding Oakland free speech fight, and other matters. Filed.

From Kihn, Secretary Press Security League, regarding auditing books of same. Moved by Brauckmann, seconded by Rosenberg, "That an auditing committee be elected." Carried unanimously. Schwartz and Lechner elected committee.

Kihn brought up matter of outstanding Moving Fund lists, and suggested that, as holders of same do not respond to repeated calls to settle up, the matter be closed. Moved by Rosenberg, seconded by Brauckmann, "That recommendations of Kihn be concurred in." Carried unanimously.

From Mich. S. E. C. sending application for charter for Section Lansing, Mich., with eight charter members. Moved by Rosenberg, seconded by Lechner, "That charter be granted." Carried unanimously.

From H. A. Brandborg and W. M. Reich, sending money order made payable to Daily People, money to be used for agitation. Secretary instructed to communicate with Brandborg and Reich and ascertain for which particular fund money is intended.

From Gillhaus, San Francisco, inquiring what can be done in regard to arranging a tour for him through the state of Washington, and from there East; as he desires to return. Moved by Brauckmann, seconded by Lechner "That Gillhaus be sent through state of Washington." Carried unanimously.

From Manager Arlington Hall, relative to conditions for which hall can be had for holding national convention. Moved by Rosenberg, seconded by Lechner, "That Arlington Hall be engaged." Carried unanimously.

The National Secretary presented draft of letter to be sent out to Sections making inquiries regarding conditions, work done, and prospects of sections. Moved by Brauckmann, seconded by Lechner, "That letter be endorsed." Carried unanimously.

The treasurer of the Press Security League reported progress in the matter of combining the Loyal Legion features with the League.

Actions of N. E. C.

On matter of endorsing proclamation "To the Proletariat," in favor: Reinstein (N. Y.); Richter (Mich.); Johnson (Cal); Meier (Mo.); Billings (Col.); Marek (Conn.); Dowler (Tex.); Schmidt (Va.); Schnabel (Wis.); Kircher (O.); Jennings (Ill.); Reimer (Mass.); McConnell (Pa.); Eck (N. J.). Carried unanimously.

On matter of endorsing appointments of Archer and Schraft to fill vacancies created by resignation of Seidel and Katz from Sub-Committee, in favor: Reinstein (N. Y.); Richter (Mich.); Johnson (Cal.); Dowler (Tex.); Schmidt (Va.); Billings (Col.); Schnabel (Wis.); Kircher (O.); Jennings (Ill.); Marek (Conn.); Reimer (Mass.); McConnell (Pa.); Eck (N. J.); Meier (Mo.) defective. Carried unanimously.

Meeting then adjourned at 11:30 p. m.

Max Rosenberg, Sec.

NEW JERSEY S. E. C.

Meeting held in Hoboken, May 17. Present: Landgraf, Shwenck, Gerold, Hossack. Absent, members from Essex, Hudson and Union. Landgraf chairman.

Correspondence: From J. Johnson, Palisades Park, on organizing Bergen County; from C. Fallath, Elizabeth, on need of assistance from S. E. C.; from Ulrich Frueh, Haledon, declining nomination for delegate to National Convention; from E. Oatley, Plainfield, accepting nomination; from R. Katz, Paterson, accepting nomination; from Merquelin, saying he would probably be away at time of convention, but if not would agree to serve as alternate should he be needed, otherwise he declined; from H. Hartung, Newark, on conditions there.

Section Passaic reported holding successful May Day affair; have pledged $15 toward fund of German party organ.

Section Hoboken pledged $15 to same fund, and reports good list of readers for German organ; Comrade Grupe, agent for that paper; Comrade Widmayer, elected agent for Weekly People, is getting subs.

Branch I, So. Houdson—No report.

Branch II, So. Hudson—Two or three members doing good work for Weekly People. Expect to raise considerable funds for national campaign; have pledged $15 to German organ.

Union County—No report.

Bills—Labor News, $10 for printing; postage on petition blanks, subscription lists, etc., $1.37; ordered paid.

Financial secretary reported 150 stamps sold. Treasurer's receipts $15, expenditures $11.37.

Secretary reported having communicated with some of the readers of the Party Press in various parts of the State. He was instructed to carry out plan of addressing all the readers. Secretary to send out voting blanks on Katz and Oatley as delegates to National Convention, with Merquelin as alternate.

The committe urges that sections push the circulation of nominating petitions of State ticket, also the campaign subscription lists.

Adjourned.

Secretary.

OHIO STATE CONVENTION.

The state convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Ohio, will convene at 10 o'clock a. m., Memorial Day (May 30), at 111½ South High street, Columbus, Ohio.

The delegates will gather in the same building where we met last year. Comrades Oscar Freer and Emil Baer have made all arrangements and have notified the State Executive Committee to that effect. Any one wishing to know anything about arrangements can write to either comrade, 240 North Third street, Columbus, Ohio.

We hope to see a good number at the Convention.

Fraternally,
Ohio S. E. C.

TO THE SOCIALIST WOMEN OF THE LAND.

The "Unity" pamphlets of the Socialist Women of Greater New York are ready. All Socialist women throughout the country interested in extending the unity education imparted by this pamphlet, containing the speech of Daniel De Leon, Editor of the Daily and Weekly People, are requested to place their orders as soon as possible and get their supplies of the Labor News Co., 28 City Hall Place, or of Anna B. Touroff, 598 St. Mary's St., New York City. Price, in bundles of 25, $1.00.

Yours for unity of the Socialist forces of America.

Socialist Women of Greater New York.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

OPERATING FUND.

Section Hartford, Conn., is making a regular thing of its contributions to the Operating Fund; they start the list every week with.......$	8.00
Section Houston, Tex.	2.25
C. E. Nylen, N. Y. City...	2.00
H. Schmalfuss, Pittsfield, Mass.	1.00
J. W. Stewart, Tucson, Ariz.	2.00
E. J. Morin, Duluth, Minn.	.50
G. Hellstrom, " "	.50
T. Zollner " "	.50
Jos Hey, " "	.50
Section Boston, Mass., part proceeds of package party	$7.25
J. H. Elberger, Loyalton, Cal.	1.00
M. Goldstandt, Cleveland, O.	.50
F. G. Kremer, Milwaukee, Wis.	.25
W. W., Jersey City, N. J. ..	.11
Alameda, Cal.:	
B. Furgerson .... $	5.00
J. W. Johnson	5.00
J. Ney	1.00
Jas. Bullock	1.00
Section Newport News, Va. .... $	5.00
Section Passaic County, N. J.	5.00
J. A. Schwartz, Brooklyn	2.00
H. Spittal, Erie, Pa.	1.00
A. Weinberg, San Bernardino, Cal.	1.00
J. Scheitt, San Pedro, Cal.	2.50
S. Bassett, Denver, Colo. ..$	5.00
O. J. Hughes, Brooklyn ..	1.00
Section Plainfield, N. J. .. $	3.00
P. M., " " ..	2.00
M. Jasinovsky, Phila., Pa.	1.00
30th and 32nd A. D.'s	3.00
Total ....$	69.86
Previously acknowledged....	2,232.21
Grand Total ....$	$2,302.07

ILLINOIS ATTENTION.

The Socialist Labor Party of Illinois will hold a mass state convention on SATURDAY May 30th, (Decoration Day) 2 p. m. at Friedman's Hall, 876 Grand avenue cor. Western avenue. All members with paid up cards will be entitled to participate.

By order of Illinois S. E. C., S. L. P.
T. M. Davis, Sec'y.

TO ILLINOIS READERS.

This is as you know, Presidential year. You are also aware of what it means to the Socialist Labor Party. A strenuous campaign of education and organization must be carried on. Seven thousand signatures must be secured in order to put a County ticket in the field in Cook County. One thousand will also be needed in the State, and similar number in each Congressional District, so that we may get as complete a ticket as possible on the ballot. A State Convention must be held. At least one delegate will have to be elected to attend the National Convention to be held at New York in July.

We want to get a Canvasser in the field at the earliest moment possible, and also an organizer, if you are to push the spreading of our literature and extend our organization among the working class of Illinois.

This must all be done—and the way to accomplish it is first: provide the means; second: secure the cash; third: get the money.

With this end in view, Section Cook County, Socialist Labor Party, has arranged a Grand May party to be held at Friedman's Hall, 86 Grand Avenue, Chicago, on SUNDAY, May 31. Members and sympathizers are kindly requested to send small articles which can be disposed of at this festival. These should be sent to Mrs. O. Neebe, 4909 S. Ashland Ave. This is for the benefit of the General Campaign Fund.

We request and urge People readers to dispose of the tickets for this affair as rapidly as possible. Get them off your hands and send for more, is the spirit. 'Tis easy when you try.

Unsold tickets (there should be none) and money must be forwarded not later than May 28, '08, to the Treasurer of the Committee.

H. S. Friedman, 876 Grand Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

50-CENT BOOKS.

Origin of the Family, Engels.
Positive School Criminology, Ferri.
Ethics and the Materialist Conception of History, Kautsky.
Social and Philosophical Studies, Lafargue.
Socialism, Positive and Negative, La Monte.
Revolution and Counter Revolution, Marx.
Collectivism and Industrial Evolution, Vandervelde.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

COLORADO CALL.

To the Sections, Members at Large and Sympathizers of the S. L. P. in the State.

Comrades:

After this, and for the next six months, all contributions for our State Organizer Fund should be collected on subscription lists, which can be obtained from the undersigned.

Sections should elect a committee to take charge of lists, said committee to report once a month and remit money collected, one-third of the amount to the National Secretary, one-third to the undersigned for the State Organizer Fund, one-third to remain with section.

This will mean that considerable more funds must be collected than have been in the past four months, in order to keep a canvasser or organizer on the road.

However, it will be much easier to collect money now, as the campaign will be on; and by using the subscription blanks and circular, we can get contributions from non-party members.

Members at large and sympathizers receiving lists should also remit once a month, one-half to the National Secretary and one-half to the undersigned.

Enter on the lists all money collected but don't send the list in at the end of the month. Keep the lists until filled or to the end of the campaign, and whenever you get an opportunity get a contribution for the campaign fund.

All the lists must be returned ot us at the end of the campaign and all money collected accounted for. Each list is numbered and we hold each of you responsible for the same, as we are responsible to the National office for all of them.

If you leave the state, or if you find it impossible to get any contributions, return the list to us, and we will forward the same. The share of the S. E. C. will be credited as usual in our monthly reports to the persons contributing.

So, comrades, let us all make it our business to send in some money for the campaign fund, enough to enable us to keep a man on the road in this state continually and help the N. E. C. keep an army of national organizers in the field, from now until November next.

For the S. E. C. George Anderson,
State Secretary.
P. O. Box 73, Montclair, Colo.

(Make money orders payable to above address.)

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, Lettonian Socialist Labor Federation, 883 McAllister street.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading rooms at 409 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Wednesday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets every alternate Sunday at 356 Ontario street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 3 P. M.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at 1414 Race street. General Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters 815 Hamilton street.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.—John Hossack, Secretary, 22 Fulton Ave., Jersey City; Fred. Gerold, Financial Secretary, 102 Waverly St., Jersey City, N. J.

Chicago, Illinois.—The 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party, meets every 1st and 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m. sharp, at Friedmann's Hall, S. E. corner Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and women are cordially invited.

Section Seattle, S. L. P., headquarters, free reading room and lecture hall, No. 2000 Second avenue. P. O. address, Box 1040.

Section Salt Lake, Utah, meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., Rooms 4 and 5, Galena Block, 69 East 2nd So st. Free Reading Room. Weekly People readers invited.

All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Otto Olson, 310 7th ave., So. Minneapolis, Minn.

Section St. Paul, Minn., S. L. P., holds a business meeting every second and fourth Sunday in the month at 10 a. m. at Federation Hall, cor. 3rd and Wabash streets.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

WHAT WE ARE DOING

YOU AT YOUR END, AND WE AT OURS—SUCCESS DEPENDS LARGELY ON WHAT YOU DO.

For the week ending May 15th we received 104 subs to the Weekly People and 31 mail subscriptions to the Daily People, a total of 135 for the week. Those sending two or more were:

"Wage Slave," Eldorado, Pa.	6
W. J. Gerry, Colo. Springs, Colo.	7
J. Burkhardt, Indianapolis, Ind. ..	5
G. H. Campbell, Winona, Minn. ..	4
J. H. T. Juergens, Canton, O.	3
F. Brown, Cleveland, O.	3
E. J. Morin, Duluth, Minn.	3
C. Fallath, Elizabeth, N. J.	3
F. G. Kremer, Milwaukee, Wis. ..	3
E. J. Drugmand, Imperial, Pa. ..	3
A. Kaucher, St. Louis, Mo.	2
J. W. Stewart, Tucson, Ariz.	2
W. Griffiths, Vancouver, B. C.	2
H. A. Westall, Boston, Mass.	2
H. Oakes, Jersey Cty, N. J.	2
J. H. Arnold, Louisville, Ky.	2
H. E. Long, San Francisco	2
J. B. Ferguson, "	2
L. C. Haller, Los Angeles, Cal. ..	2
G. Nelson, Dorchester, Mass.	2
T. Maher, Cambridge, Mass.	2
W. Rosengarten, Passaic, N. J. ..	2
K. Georgevitch, Paterson, N. J. ..	2
C. A. Ruby, Rochester, N. Y.	2
P. Driesel, Allentown, Pa.	2

Prepaid card orders:

W. E. Kern, Chicago, Ill.	$18.00
Olive Johnson, Fruitvale, Cal.	8.00
Section Newport News, Va.	5.00
W. Williams, Detroit, Mich.	2.50
G. Hasseler, " "	5.00
G. J. Sherwood, St. Paul, Minn.	5.00

Orders are coming in for "The Poniard's Hilt." Paterson, N. J., took 10; and Detroit, Mich., 5 besides several single copy orders.

Propaganda literature sales light: Minneapolis, Minn., $7.50; Houston, Tex., $4.25.

Buttons and books, miscellaneous: Portland, Ore., $14.60; Lansing, Mich., $2.00; Souderton, Pa., $2.00; Oak Point, Wash., $2.40; New Zealand, $5.35.

"The Branding Needle," another of the Sue series, will appear soon. A new edition of our catalogue is in press. Next job will be a series of leaflets, eight at least.

We are doing what we can to provide the material for extending the propaganda. We could do much more if you all jumped in and helped. Join the Active Brigade. Let the philosophers philosophize. Give us the men who can do something.

CHILDREN'S HOUR

Dear little Comrades:—

Some days ago the Board of Aldermen in the city of New York passed a resolution asking the Mayor to urge the people to display more patriotism. It recommended that the Mayor endeavor to have the people display the United States flag on the roof of each residence as a mark of love for the country—patriotism on the Fourth and other National holidays.

That reminds me of a man I once knew. He was a very foolish man, you will admit. He wished his little two-year-old girl to show her love for him. He would give her a good shaking or slap her hard, one moment, for something which would not suit him, then turn around and say, "Elsie loves her Papa, doesn't she? Elsie, say 'I love you, Papa, better'n all the world.'"

But Elsie just couldn't understand that. She knew she loved her Mamma and her brothers, who were very kind to her. To these she knew how to show her love well enough; but she could not show love to her Papa, whom she really feared.

The angrier he would get, the more Elsie would cling to her Mamma or anyone else her little heart could trust. This would enrage the foolish man and he would beat the foolish child unmercifully, still hoping to get the child to have and express love for him.

Foolish man, indeed!

Foolish Board of Aldermen indeed!! As if anyone need be urged to express love or patriotism when he is filled to the brim with it! You can't carry a full cup without spilling some. So you can't have a heart full of joy or love without showing it.

No need to force the birds or the little furred creatures of the woods to sing their songs of praise for their freedom of the woods. Just put them in a cage and try the difference.

So with the American people. Day by day they learn, like Elsie, that the government which should be kind and protecting to them is protecting their enemy, Capitalism.

When the mine owners wrong their miner wage slaves, the United States government protects the masters; when the mill workers have an eight-hour law passed, the government protects the masters by turning around and declaring it unconstitutional; in strikes where the poor wage slaves try to get out of their masters a tiny bit more money with which to secure a few more crumbs of bread or other necessities, they find their protecting government is taking care of the strong, secure, master capitalist, even rapping very hard, across the knuckles, the poor weak child, the common people.

To cap the whole matter, when the American people assemble on their own public grounds to talk over their troubles, the government clubs and beats them for it.

Then it turns around and says, like Elsie's Papa, "Say 'I love you better'n all the world'!"

But the American people are beginning to realize that their particular spot on earth is not any better than others on the globe. That to-day the governments all over are for the interests of the capitalists. Also, that the people of one country must love their brothers and sisters of all the other countries. And so their hearts are not filled to overflowing with love for Uncle Sam. And so they no more grow wild with patriotism. And so, if the government desires the Americans to display love and patriotism, let it see that by its true care and protection, the hearts of the American people be filled to overflowing with love.

Lovingly yours,
AUNT ANNETTA.

THE BELL SONG.

Listen to the song, the bell,
Ding dong, ding dong,
With its message sweet to tell:
"Working people, come along
For your right, strike and fight;
Then you'll see the shining light."

Ding dong bell, ding dong bell,
Now they peal out, loud and strong.
Hark their sound, make it swell.
Working people all unite,
Freedom, Freedom is in sight.
Ding dong, ding dong.

—Mrs. Frank Elko Varskie.

THE FIRE HORSE'S STORY.

Dear Aunt Annetta:—

Here is a story about a Fire Horse that should interest the readers of the "Children's Hour." It tells a splendid story of animal devotion and should serve as an inspiration to our young Socialists.

"Jim," the firemen called him. He was a dark bay animal and was loved by all the brave workingmen (firemen) in the house of Engine Company No. 27, located at Franklin and Lafayette Streets, Manhattan.

When I say loved I mean in the sense that his gentleness had won Driver Charles Wanders, to where when the company was called out for service, he would always lay in a stock of lump-sugar and other sweets for the trio of faithful animals which pulled the engine to fires. Of course, old "Jim" got his share of the good things Wanders carried in his pockets.

One thing "Jim" was noted for was that he was always tugging at his harness whenever the company was called out, and many a time the firemen had all they could do to prevent him from bursting his fastenings. "Jim" was like a workingman. He was always ready and willing to do his share of work. But like the human kind, "Jim" wanted a word of encouragement now and then, just like a wage-earner who toils from year to year without the slightest consideration being shown him, and "Jim" always resented this. So whenever Driver Wanders had a day off, "Jim" would pine for him and feel lonesome longing for his return.

Last Wednesday "Jim" was driven to a fire on West Broadway, and, the regular driver being absent, "Jim" was driven by a new man who did not understand him.

"Jim" was struck by a whip in the hands of the new driver. It was too much for his pride and so, on West Broadway, "Jim" simply lay down and died—as a protest against man's brutality. He was not used to being whipped for doing the "best that was in him," and just couldn't stand it. "A broken heart," Driver Wanders said, "killed 'Jim,'" as he wiped away a tear.

What a lesson for us young Socialists not to be too harsh with our schoolmates and friends, but rather should we be like that workingman, Driver Wanders of Engine No. 27, and get all the world to love us for our gentleness to each other, the same as old "Jim" had won over his driver.

We working-people Socialists might take another lesson from "Jim," one on self-respect. The workers, too, often take blows of one kind or another from their masters without any protest. That is unmanly or unwomanly.

Poor "Jim" had no way of resenting the undeserved blow and died of a broken heart. But the workers need not die as a protest to their cruel masters. All they need is to join with their maltreated brothers and sisters all over the world and demand Justice. Then there will be no masters to strike poor workingmen. These workingmen will not be made cruel to others, even the dumb animals.

Now, how much will you do to help the golden time nearer?

Uncle Tim.

$1.00 BOOKS.

Physical Basis of Mind and Morals, Fitch.
Socialism and Philosophy, Labriola.
Essays Materialistic Conception of History, Labriola.

"The Socialist"

Official Organ of the Socialist Labor Party of Great Britain.

A Monthly Publication and the Only Periodical in the British Isles Espousing Revolutionary Working Class Politics and Industrial Unionism.

EVERY WAGE WORKER SHOULD READ IT.

Subscription Rate for the United States and Canada 50 Cents a Year.

Bundle Order Rate, $3.00 per 100 Copies, Including Postage

Subscribe through the office of
The WEEKLY PEOPLE,
28 City Hall Place, New York.

..The 25th Grand Picnic and Festival..
— Will be given by —
THE SCANDINAVIAN SOCIALIST CLUB OF BOSTON.
— In —
AMORY GROVE, ROXBURY
Saturday, May 30,' 08 (DECORATION DAY)
(From 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.)
Dancing from 2 P. M. to 10 P. M. KRONSTROM'S ORCHESTRA.
ADMISSION, Gents, 50 Cents; Ladies, 35 Cents

PROGRAM:
ANTHONY HOUTENBRINK.
Acrobat and Hand Balancing. Marvelous!!

The Swedish Gymnastic Clubs "Posse" and "Svea" will compete in all kinds of races, sports and athletic events.

The Norwegian Turn Society will give an exhibition in gymnastics.

Wrestling Match between two well known Swedish-American wrestlers.

Speeches in Swedish by G. Ohman, from Worcester and in English by A. E. Reimer, from Boston.

There will be an excellent display of fireworks at the grove at 8 P. M.

Take Jamaica Plain, Columbus Ave., Forest Hills, or Columbus Ave., Franklin Park cars to the grove.